

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(INCORPORATED)
STANLEY FROST, Manager

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THE CITIZEN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

The Citizen is Growing Rapidly. Let Your Business Keep Pace With It By Advertising.

Vol. X

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JUNE 17, 1909.

One Dollar a year.

No. 51

NEWS OF THE WEEK

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EDWARD EVERETT HALE DEAD—Edward Everett Hale, America's grand old man, died June 10 at his home in Roxenne, Mass., at the age of 83 years. He was a minister, journalist and lecturer. Since 1903 he has been chaplain of the Senate. His best known work is probably "A Man Without A Country," extracts from which every school boy and girl has read.

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The exercises themselves were fully up to the high standards which are always expected in Berea. The graduates were as fine a set young people as could be found, and showed to the best advantage the results of their long training here. The graduating speeches were all worth hearing and won well deserved applause. The large audience sat quietly during the three hour meeting and listened attentively thru-out, and as the presentation of diplomas came nearer the crowd gathered, filling the Tabernacle to its utmost. The coveted parchments were presented by Pres. Frost, who gave each with a few appropriate words of compliment and encouragement and the recipients were loudly applauded as they took their seats.

It was about this time that the rain really began. There had been a few showers previously but now the rain really came down. Pres. Frost had taken the stand to present a degree of honor to State Supt. Crabbe, on whom the Trustees had conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, but his voice was so drowned out by the torrents of water that he had to stop. Music was called for and the audience joined in singing a couple of well known hymns. The shower had passed by that time and he went on and conferred the degree on our honored state superintendent. Mr. Crabbe thanked Pres. Frost and Berea College in a few well chosen words, and was loudly applauded.

It had been planned to lay the corner stone of the new men's dormitory, Pearson's Hall, after the exercises in the Tabernacle, but the rain made it impossible for the crowd to go out and attend the ceremony, so it was decided to have the oration delivered in the Tabernacle, and postpone the actual laying of the corner stone till better weather. Dr. W. E. Barton of Chicago, known to most of our readers, was then called, and in the face of the rising storm, delivered an address in his usual eloquent and helpful style. Pres. Frost exhibited the small metal box which was to be laid under the corner stone, and gave a list of its contents—among which was a copy of the special Commencement issue of the Citizen.

The rain let up a little—just enough to encourage people to start to go to their basket dinners, or to go home. When they were all well started the worst shower of the day came on—and it came quick. Every body ducked for the nearest shelter, and while some got into places of comfort and safety, others were caught in porches and door ways, and other places where there was only a little protection—not any where near enough for the people that were looking for it. Coat tails and skirts stuck out and caught the drips, and here and there about half a man was left out in the wet. And then it rained—and rained and rained and rained. After that it rained some more. The rain came from first one side then the other. Now it would let up a little, and then it would come down in barrels full. When it let up people started for home—when it came on again they dashed back to their shelters. After a while they got so hungry they braved the rain and went out for something to eat. Finally, when every one was more or less wet, and some were wet thru, the rain quit. But the clouds hung low, and stayed around threatening more damage. Out the Scaffold Cause Pike, a few miles from town, there was hardly a drop fell. The weather man really must have had it in for Berea—but Kingston got it even worse, and over in Garrard there was a real cloudburst. Water was so high that many bridges washed out, and a good many people stayed over with friends, because they found it impossible to get home.

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During the coming summer appeals will be made to the people of this state for support of two movements which mean more to Kentucky and Kentuckians than any other two that could be selected—the movements for good roads and good schools. In fact the movements have really already begun. The good roads campaign has been launched at Elizabethtown, and the school campaign will soon begin all over the state.

When Kentucky has good roads and good schools she will take her rightful place at the head of the column of states. The lack of them is doing more than all else combined to hold her back and to handicap her sons in the race for wealth and success. In attacking these two things the wise men who are backing the campaigns have picked strategic points in the battle for progress. These two things will bring almost everything else that is desirable, and nothing much can be done till they are accomplished.

Good schools mean progress for all. No set of colleges can reach more than a small part of the people, and many would have to grow up in ignorance unless it were for the free schools. The better they are the better each citizen will be and therefore the better it will be for the whole state and every other citizen in it. Supt. Crabbe is in many respects the most important officer of the state, for he is at the head of the machinery that is building up the citizenship of the future. He is right in laying all possible emphasis on the work, and his campaign should meet with prompt and hearty response from every man that cares either for himself, for his children, or for his state. There is a lot more patriotism in working to see that there is a good school teacher in your district than in making a loud noise on election day or boasting how strong you are for your party, which every one is.

And good roads mean business prosperity. They mean easy access to the world's markets, whether you want to buy or sell. They mean that you can get more money for your stock and more goods for your money. They mean getting in closer touch with the world, and all the progress there is in it. They mean easier teaming, longer lives for your horses and wagons, bigger loads for your teamsters, easier travel—in fact an improvement along all the lines of prosperity and progress. The Bowditch-Wyatt good roads amendment, which will be voted on next fall, will enable the state to help the poorer counties in the building of roads, but the matter is so important that there should be no delaying for this, and good roads should be built as fast as possible everywhere. A good road builder is more valuable to a community than a cheap politician.

Both these great movements depend to some extent on you and me—that is, they must have popular opinion behind them. We should not only talk for them, but we should be willing to work for them and spend money for them. Both work and money would be mightily well invested. And we should talk for them all the time, remembering always that they must be the next steps in the progress of the state we all love.

COLLEGE PLANS

New Changes in Teaching Force For Next Year—Mr. Matheny To Be Back—Adjustment Fund Nearly Raised—More Pay For College Workers With Children.

The time when the fortune of the College is told for the coming year, and its history is written for the year just past, is the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, following Commencement. This day is therefore looked forward to with the deepest interest by all who are connected with the College, and this year especially the reports of officers and actions of the trustees were awaited with much interest.

The annual report showed that the College has passed through a year of severest stress and that its friends have great cause for gratitude to the Divine Providence that has so sustained and enlarged the work. The burden of separate provision for the colored students has grown heavier each year and the campaign for raising the last \$50,000 in Kentucky has tested strength and patience to the utmost. Only about \$3,000 is still lacking outside Kentucky and as much more inside the state for the completion of this great fund.

The Institution has greatly suffered from ill health of its workers, Miss Douglas being detained from activity the entire year; Superintendent Edwards for most of the fall term; Miss Smith, the President's Secretary, for the spring term and several others being in whole or part incapacitated. On the other hand the health of the students has been unusually good and the attendance much larger than ever, 1,225. Six persons were graduated from the College Department, eighteen from the Normal Department and twenty-four from the various Academy and Industrial Courses. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Howard Murray Jones, of Kalamazoo, Mich., who was some years since Professor of History at Berea. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon John Grant Crabbe, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Dr. Crabbe was present on Commencement Day to receive this honor.

Resolutions were adopted touching the death of the Hon. Curtis F. Burman, of Richmond, Ky., the Rev. W. E. C. Wright, of Olivet, Mich., the Rev. J. P. Stoddard, members of the Board who have died during the past year, as well as regarding a number of prominent donors including Miss Matilda Bruce who gave the Bruce Printing Building; Mrs. Flora Stone Mathe of Cleveland, Ohio, who pledged \$5,000 to the "Adjustment Fund"; Mrs.

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OUR OWN PERRY

We herewith present a splendid likeness of a young man who needs no formal introduction to our people. Every one will readily recognize in this picture the likeness of Mr. O. P. Jackson, who was born and reared and educated in this section of the

O. P. JACKSON
Democratic Nominee for County Attorney

county, having been a student of Berea College for several terms. Mr. Jackson is the Democratic nominee for County Attorney having been nominated over his worthy opponent by a handsome majority in the primary last fall. He is not only the Democratic candidate for the position of County Attorney, but in reality is the logical candidate of the people. He is an able young attorney and deserving of the suffrage of every man in the county who believes in the establishment of equity and justice and that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed; in other words a government of the people, by the people and for the people. If elected to the high position by the people to which his party has called him, the constituency of Old Madison may rest assured that their every interest will be safely guarded. And we feel confident that the people will stand by Jackson like the Greeks stood by their charge in the pass at Thermopylae, and will elect him by one of the largest votes ever polled for the office in the history of the county.

One summer evening a miller was leaning over his garden gate, facing the road, enjoying his pipe, when a conceited young farmer happened to be passing. The miller, in a friendly tone, said,

"Good evening, George."

"I didn't speak," said George gruffly.

"Oh," said the miller, "I thought you did; but it must have been your ears flapping."—Philadelphia Enquirer.

IN WASHINGTON

Taft Acting The Part of Pescemacher—All Opposition to Aldrich Weakening—Final Work on Tariff To Be Done in Conference—Our Weekly Letter.

Washington, D. C. June 12, 1909. President Taft seems likely to earn the right to the title, "The Great Compromiser," as fairly as Henry Clay. It is said that in the Philippines and as Secretary of War this knack of bringing about compromise was often noticeable, but no one expected an exhibition of it so soon in Washington. His proposal is that the "Insurgent" Republicans in Congress reject the party leaders on condition that the latter consent to a tax on corporations. The Aldrich faction is willing to consent to this tax for a two year term only. The reform element has not yet decided whether or not to accept this substitute for its long fought-for income tax; but the chances are that a sufficient number of them will decide to accept the compromise so that the measure will pass.

The truth is that the Republicans who have been attacking their leaders have never felt very comfortable. President Taft is said to fear that their action in union with the Democrats would result in some legislation for which the Democrats could claim credit. Another consideration is the fact that the Democrats are by no means staunch in their support of so-called Democratic policies. On the iron ore vote 17 Democrats voted for protection, and 10 Republicans against it. The factions which are opposing Aldrich and the Finance Committee are unable to get together, and therefore must fail. It is true that Bailey and Cummins have finally come to an agreement on an income tax bill which both will support, but their followers at best only numbered enough to give them a majority of two on the income tax proposition; and now it is thought that unquestionably several of Cummins' adherents will go back into the machine and vote for President Taft's suggested corporation tax.

On Friday the income tax proposition will finally come up for decision, and if the Aldrich forces win the bill will be passed as a whole by the Senate shortly after that time.

The final struggle on the tariff will come in the conference between committees of the Senate and the House as to whether the bill as passed by the one or the other body shall be the final law. There will be many concessions made on both sides. For instance this week Aldrich has had the 15 per cent protective tax put back on hides, from which the House had taken it; and this is not because he expects to have hides taxed in the final bill but because he wants something to "awap" to the House for concession on their part.

It is now universally admitted that President Taft will be one of the arbitrators throughout this conference between the two houses. Since this conference is the most important of all the steps in the tariff making it seems evident that the President has had the good judgement to simply wait for the decisive time to come before stepping in. But it is not expected that he will endeavor to lower the rates unduly, as the Senate "rebels" had hoped.

One pleasant feature of the week's news here has been the cutting down of Government expenditures in many of the Departments. The Navy is to save a large sum, by removing the sailors from many of the battleships, retaining merely enough to form "skeleton" crews which can be quickly expanded in case of need. The Army is making similar reductions. It is thought that these economies of Mr. Taft will alone make up for the deficit of the passing year, and will ensure the absence of a deficit next year.

The House of Representatives finally passed the Porto Rican Bill this week, apparently merely to have over with it. The bill provides that in case the Porto Rican legislature refuse to vote appropriations for carrying on the government, the last year's appropriations shall be renewed automatically, so that the administration of Porto Rico can continue work unhampered by delay. President Taft presented medals of honor to the famous Wright brothers of Dayton, Ohio, inventors of the American flying machine or aeroplane which has astonished the entire world during the past year. The opinion expressed on that occasion was that the Wright brothers will rank in history as the greatest of America's splendid list of inventive geniuses.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Ed Callahan Better and Will Likely Recover—Moonshiner Killed in Owensley County—State Deficit Explained—Lebus To Get Big Salary.

CHILD KILLED BY SPIDER:—Katherine Degen, a little girl of Louisville, died after a sudden and violent illness for which the only explanation is that she swallowed a spider while eating strawberries and was poisoned by the insect. Her grandmother was washing strawberries for dinner when she saw the spider in the berries and went over them again and again but could not locate it. While at the table the child remarked that she believed she had swallowed something. A short time later she began to have convulsions and in spite of all the doctor could do, died.

SALARY FOR PRES. OF TOBACCO SOCIETY:—The Burley Tobacco Society has granted to Pres. Clarence Lebus for his labors in behalf of the Society for three years, \$39,000, \$12,000 each for the past two years and \$15,000 for 1909.

DEPUTY KILLS MOONSHINER:—While arresting two men in Owensley county for moonshining, Deputy U. S. Marshal William Mays accidentally killed one of them. He brought the other to Beattyville for trial.

STILL DESTROYED:—The raid in which Beard was killed was made on a still on White Oak, Owensley County, which was operated by him and one Edward Wilson. It is alleged, Wilson is said to have confessed. The still was a 65 gallon one, one of the largest ever captured. About 200 gallons of mash were destroyed.

SUICIDE IN JAIL:—John Mason, accused of horse stealing, killed himself in the Lee county jail Friday night by taking carbolic acid. He had recently been discharged from the penitentiary.

THE STATE DEFICIT:—The Democratic papers are trying hard to make it appear, as we predicted they would, that the Republican administration and not the Democratic legislature is responsible for the present deficit in the state treasury. Among other things, they charge that the amount spent by Gov. Willson in attempting to maintain the law in the tobacco district is the cause of the deficit, and of course they say that he should not have tried to maintain the law. A statement issued by Auditor James shows that out of a deficit of \$500,000 or thereabout only \$160,000 was spent for the use of troops. So it is evident that is not the cause of the deficit. Moreover, at the time of the meeting of the legislature it was known that this money was being spent, and it was the duty of the legislature to provide for it. But the real trouble was that the legislature would not take time to study the finances, and appropriate a lot of money which it did not have. Warning was given at the time but no attention was paid to it. The legislature is the real cause of the deficit, and Gov. Willson has done nothing to merit the abuse the Democrats are giving him. Moreover, the time has not yet come, as the Democrats will find out, when they can make political capital against the Governor by trying to blame him for doing his duty and upholding the law.

GOVERNOR COMPLIMENTED:—A high compliment has been paid Gov. Willson by the American Bar Association, the leading body of lawyers in the United States. He has been asked to give the annual address at the convention which will soon meet in Detroit.

CALLAHAN BETTER:—Ed Callahan, of Breathitt who was recently shot by an assassin and whose death was expected, is now much better, and will soon be out. Strenuous efforts are being made to trace the crime. Judge Adams declared the use of troops to check any possible outbreaks, declaring that Breathitt was capable of taking care of his own troubles. A special grand jury has been summoned. Bloodhounds were used to track the assassin, and as a result Eliza Smith and Levi Johnson were arrested charged with attempted murder.

Does the World Think?
Man is evidently made for thought; this is his whole dignity and his whole merit; his whole duty is to think as he ought. Now the order of thought is to begin with self, and with its author and its end. Now of what thinks the world? Never of these things, but of dancing, playing the lute, singing, making verses, tilting at the ring, etc. of fighting, unking ourselves kings, without thinking what it is to be a king or what to be a man.—Pascal.

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When Kentucky has good roads and good schools she will take her rightful place at the head of the column of states. The lack of them is doing more than all else combined to hold her back and to handicap her sons in the race for wealth and success. In attacking these two things the wise men who are backing the campaigns have picked strategic points in the battle for progress. These two things will bring almost everything else that is desirable, and nothing much can be done till they are accomplished.

Good schools mean progress for all. No set of colleges can reach more than a small part of the people, and many would have to grow up in ignorance unless it were for the free schools. The better they are the better each citizen will be and therefore the better it will be for the whole state and every other citizen in it. Supt. Crabbe is in many respects the most important officer of the state, for he is at the head of the machinery that is building up the citizenship of the future. He is right in laying all possible emphasis on the work, and his campaign should meet with prompt and hearty response from every man that cares either for himself, for his children, or for his state. There is a lot more patriotism in working to see that there is a good school teacher in your district than in making a loud noise on election day or boasting how strong you are for your party, which every one is.

And good roads mean business prosperity. They mean easy access to the world's markets, whether you want to buy or sell. They mean that you can get more money for your stock and more goods for your money. They mean getting in closer touch with the world, and all the progress there is in it. They mean easier teaming, longer lives for your horses and wagons, bigger loads for your teamsters, easier travel—in fact an improvement along all the lines of prosperity and progress. The Bowditch-Wyatt good roads amendment, which will be voted on next fall, will enable the state to help the poorer counties in the building of roads, but the matter is so important that there should be no delaying for this, and good roads should be built as fast as possible everywhere. A good road builder is more valuable to a community than a cheap politician.

Both these great movements depend to some extent on you and me—that is, they must have popular opinion behind them. We should not only talk for them, but we should be willing to work for them and spend money for them. Both work and money would be mightily well invested. And we should talk for them all the time, remembering always that they must be the next steps in the progress of the state we all love.

COLLEGE PLANS

Few Changes in Teaching Force For Next Year—Mr. Matheny To Be Back—Adjustment Fund Nearly Raised—More Pay For College Workers With Children.

The time when the fortune of the College is told for the coming year, and its history is written for the year just past, in the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, following Commencement. This day is therefore looked forward to with the deepest interest by all who are connected with the College, and this year especially the reports of officers and actions of the trustees were awaited with much interest.

The annual reports showed that the College has passed through a year of severest stress and that its friends have great cause for gratitude to the Divine Providence that has so sustained and enlarged the work. The burden of separate provision for the colored students has grown heavier each year and the campaign for raising the last \$50,000 in Kentucky has tested strength and patience to the utmost. Only about \$3,000 is still lacking outside Kentucky and as much more inside the state for the completion of this great fund.

The institution has greatly suffered from ill health of its workers, Miss Douglas being detained from actively the entire year; Superintendent Edwards for most of the fall term, Miss Smith, the President's Secretary, for the spring term and several others being in whole or part incapacitated. On the other hand the health of the students has been unusually good and the attendance much larger than ever, 1,235. Six persons were graduated from the College Department, eighteen from the Normal Department and twenty-four from the vncolored Academy and Industrial Courses. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Howard Murray Jones, of Kalamazoo, Mich., who was some years since Professor of History at Berea. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon John Grant Crabbe, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Dr. Crabbe was present on Commencement Day to receive this honor.

Resolutions were adopted touching the death of the Hon. Curtis F. Burman, of Richmond, Ky., the Rev. W. E. C. Wright, of Olivet, Mich., the Rev. J. P. Stoddard, members of the Board who have died during the past year, as well as regarding a number of prominent donors including Miss Mauda Bruce who gave the Bruce Printing Building; Mrs. Flora Stone Mather of Cleveland, Ohio, who pledged \$5,000 to the "Adjustment Fund"; Mrs.

(Continued on fourth page)

OUR OWN PERRY

We herewith present a splendid likeness of a young man who needs no formal introduction to our people. Every one will readily recognize in this picture the likeness of Mr. O. P. Jackson, who was born and reared and educated in this section of the

O. P. JACKSON
Democratic Nominee for County Attorney

county, having been a student of Berea College for several terms. Mr. Jackson is the Democratic nominee for County Attorney having been nominated over his worthy opponent by a handsome majority in the primary last fall. He is not only the Democratic candidate for the position of County Attorney, but in reality is the logical candidate of the people. He is an able young attorney and deserving of the suffrage of every man in the county who believes in the establishment of equity and justice and that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed; in other words a government of the people, by the people and for the people. If elected to the high position by the people to which his party has called him, the constituency of Old Madison may rest assured that their every interest will be safely guarded. And we feel confident that the people will stand by Jackson like the Greeks stood by their charge in the pass at Thermopylae, and will elect him by one of the largest votes ever polled for the office in the history of the county.

One summer evening a miller was leaning over his garden gate, facing the road, enjoying his pipe, when a conceited young farmer happened to be passing. The miller, in a friendly tone, said,

"Good evening, George."

"I didn't speak," said George gruffly.

"Oh," said the miller, "I thought you did; but it must have been your ears flapping."—Philadelphia Enquirer.

IN WASHINGTON

Taft Acting The Part of Peacemaker—All Opposition to Aldrich Weakening—Final Work on Tariff To Be Done in Conference—Our Weekly Letter.

Washington, D. C. June 12, 1909. President Taft seems likely to earn the right to the title, "The Great Compromiser," as fairly as Henry Clay. It is said that in the Philippines and as Secretary of War this knack of bringing about compromises was often noticeable, but no one expected an exhibition of it so soon in Washington. His proposal is that the "insurgent" Republicans in Congress rejoin the party leaders on condition that the latter consent to a tax on corporations. The Aldrich faction is willing to consent to this tax for a two year term only. The reform element has not yet decided whether or not to accept this substitute for its long fought-for income tax; but the chances are that a sufficient number of them will decide to accept the compromise so that the measure will pass.

The truth is that the Republicans who have been attacking their leaders have never felt very comfortable. President Taft is said to fear that their action in union with the Democrats would result in some legislation for which the Democrats could claim credit. Another consideration is the fact that the Democrats are by no means staunch in their support of so-called Democratic policies. On the iron ore vote 17 Democrats voted for protection, and 10 Republicans against it. The factions which are opposing Aldrich and the Finance Committee are unable to get together, and therefore must fail. It is true that Bailey and Cummins have finally come to an agreement on an income tax bill which both will support, but their followers at best only numbered enough to give them a majority of two on the income tax proposition; and now it is thought that unquestionably several of Cummins' adherents will go back into the machine and vote for President Taft's suggested corporation tax.

On Friday the income tax proposition will finally come up for decision, and if the Aldrich forces win the bill will be passed as a whole by the Senate shortly after that time.

The final struggle on the tariff will come in the conference between committees of the Senate and the House as to whether the bill as passed by the one or the other body shall be the final law. There will be many concessions made on both sides. For instance this week Aldrich has had the 15 per cent protective tax put back on hides, from which the House had taken it; and this is not because he expects to have hides taxed in the final bill but because he wants something to "swap" to the House for concession on their part.

It is now universally admitted that President Taft will be one of the arbitrators throughout this conference between the two houses. Since this conference is the most important of all the steps in the tariff making it seems evident that the President has had the good judgment to simply wait for the decisive time to come before stepping in. But it is not expected that he will endeavor to lower the rates unduly, as the Senate "rebels" had hoped.

One pleasant feature of the week's news here has been the cutting down of Government expenditures in many of the Departments. The Navy is to save a large sum, by removing the sailors from many of the battleships, retaining merely enough to form "skeleton" crews which can be quickly expanded in case of need. The Army is making similar reductions. It is thought that these economies of Mr. Taft will alone make up for the deficit of the passing year, and will ensure the absence of a deficit next year.

The House of Representatives finally passed the Porto Rican Bill this week, apparently merely to have over with it. The bill provides that in case the Porto Rican legislature refuse to vote appropriations for carrying on the government, the last year's appropriations shall be renewed automatically, so that the administration of Porto Rico can continue work unhampered by delay.

President Taft presented medals of honor to the famous Wright brothers of Dayton, Ohio, inventors of the American flying machine or aeroplane which has astonished the entire world during the past year. The opinion expressed on that occasion was that the Wright brothers will rank in history as the greatest of America's splendid list of inventive geniuses.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Ed Callahan Better and Will Likely Recover—Moonshiner Killed in Owsley County—State Deficit Explained—Lebus To Get Big Salary.

CHILD KILLED BY SPIDER:—Katherine Degen, a little girl of Louisville, died after a sudden and violent illness for which the only explanation is that she swallowed a spider while eating strawberries and was poisoned by the insect. Her grandmother was washing strawberries for dinner when she saw the spider in the berries and went over them again and again but could not locate it. While at the table the child remarked that she believed she had swallowed something. A short time later she began to have convulsions and in spite of all the doctor could do, died.

SALARY FOR PRES. OF TOBACCO SOCIETY:—The Burley Tobacco Society has granted to Pres. Clarence Lebus for his labors in behalf of the Society for three years, \$39,000, \$12,000 each for the past two years and \$15,000 for 1909.

DEPUTY KILLS MOONSHINER:—While arresting two men in Owsley county for moonshining, Deputy U. S. Marshal William Mays accidentally killed one of them. He brought the other to Beattyville for trial.

STILL DESTROYED:—The raid in which Bernd was killed was made on a still on White Oak, Owsley County, which was operated by him and one Edward Wilson. It is alleged. Wilson is said to have confessed. The still was a 65 gallon one, one of the largest ever captured. About 200 gallons of mash were destroyed.

SUICIDE IN JAIL:—John Mason, accused of horse stealing, killed himself in the Lee county jail Friday night by taking carbolic acid. He had recently been discharged from the penitentiary.

THE STATE DEFICIT:—The Democratic papers are trying hard to make it appear, as we predicted they would, that the Republican administration and not the Democratic legislature is responsible for the present deficit in the state treasury. Among other things, they charge that the amount spent by Gov. Willson in attempting to maintain the law in the tobacco district is the cause of the deficit, and of course they say that he should not have tried to maintain the law. A statement issued by Auditor James shows that out of a deficit of \$500,000 or thereabout only \$160,000 was spent for the use of troops. So it is evident that is not the cause of the deficit. Moreover, at the time of the meeting of the legislature it was known that this money was being spent, and it was the duty of the legislature to provide for it. But the real trouble was that the legislature would not take time to study the finances, and appropriate a lot of money which it did not have. Warning was given at the time but no attention was paid to it. The legislature is the real cause of the deficit, and Gov. Willson has done nothing to merit the abuse the Democrats are giving him. Moreover, the time has not yet come, as the Democrats will flout out, when they can make political capital against the Governor by trying to blame him for doing his duty and upholding the law.

GOVERNOR COMPLIMENTED:—A high compliment has been paid Gov. Willson by the American Bar Association, the leading body of lawyers in the United States. He has been asked to give the annual address at the convention which will soon meet in Detroit.

CALLIHAN BETTER:—Ed Callahan, of Breathitt who was recently shot by an assassin and whose death was expected, is now much better, and will soon be out. Strenuous efforts are being made to trace the crime. Judge Adams declined the use of troops to check any possible outbreaks, declaring that Breathitt was capable of taking care of its own troubles. A special grand jury has been summoned. Bloodhounds were used to track the assassin, and as a result Elisha Smith and Levi Johnson were arrested charged with attempted murder.

Does the World Think?

Minn is evidently made for thought; this is his whole dignity and his whole merit; his whole duty is to think as he ought. Now the order of thought is to begin with self, and with its author and its end. Now of what thinks the world? Never of these things, but of dancing, playing the lute, singing, making verses, tilting at the ring, etc., of fighting, making ourselves kings, without thinking what it is to be a king or what to be a man.—Fascal.

THE LION'S SHARE

BY OCTAVE THANET
AUTHOR OF THE MAN OF THE HOUR

ILLUSTRATIONS BY
A. WEIL
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SYNOPSIS.

The story opens at Harvard where Col. Rupert Winter, U. S. A., visiting, saw the suicide of young Mercer. He met Cary Mercer, brother of the dead student. Three years later, in Chicago, in 1906, Col. Winter overheard Cary Mercer apparently planning to kidnap Archie, the colonel's ward, and to gain possession of Aunt Rebecca Winter's millions. A Miss Smith was mentioned, apparently as a conspirator. Winter unexpectedly met a relative, Mrs. Millicent Melville, who told him that his Aunt Rebecca, Archie and the latter's nurse, Miss Janet Smith, were to leave for the west with the colonel and Mrs. Melville. A great financial magnate was aboard the train on which Col. Winter met his Aunt Rebecca. On approaching Cary Mercer, the colonel was snubbed. Winter, aided by Archie, cleverly frustrated a hold-up on the train. He took a great liking to Miss Smith, despite her alleged connection with the kidnapping plot, which he had not yet revealed to his relatives. The party arrived in San Francisco. It was thought that there were big persons behind the hold-up gang. Archie mysteriously disappeared. Fruitless search was conducted for Archie. Blood in a nearby room at the hotel caused fears for the boy's life. No headway was made in the search for Archie. The lad's voice was heard over the telephone, however, and a minute later a woman's voice—that of Miss Smith. Col. Winter and a detective set out for the empty mansion, owned by Arnold, a Harvard graduate. They were met with a terrible detonation, indicating an explosion within. The party rushed into the house. A few minutes later Mercer appeared. He assured Winter that Archie had been returned to Mrs. Rebecca Winter. The colonel saw a vision flitting from the supposedly haunted house. It was Miss Janet Smith. Col. Winter to himself admitted that he loved Miss Smith. Mercer told Winter that Archie had overheard plans for a coup which Mercer and his friends wanted to carry out. For that reason Archie had been kidnapped.

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

The dimple showed in the young man's cheek. "I admit," he replied, "that I didn't take advantage as I should of my university opportunities. Probably that is why I have to earn a strenuous livelihood boosting the Only Peerless Fireless Stove. By the way, have you ever seen the Fireless in action? Just the thing for the army! Fills a long-felt want. I should be very pleased to demonstrate. We have a stove here."

The colonel glanced responsively. "You do it very well," said he. "Can't you let me into the game?"

There was the slightest waver in the promoter's glance, although he smiled brilliantly as he answered: "I'll take it into consideration, but—will you excuse me? I want to speak to Mr. Mercer about the stove."

The moment he had removed his affable young presence Birdsall approached his employer. It had been a difficult quarter of an hour with the detective. Vague instinct warned him not to touch the subject of Miss Smith; he felt in no way assured about anything else. The result had been that he had fidgeted in silence. But the accumulated flood could no longer be held.

"I've found out one thing," exploded Birdsall, putting in the haste of his utterance. "The boy is on the premises."

"Think so?" was all the colonel's answer.

"I'm sure of it. Say, I overheard Mercer talking down a speaking-tube."

"What did he say?"

"Talked French, damn him! But say, what a gorge?"

"Throat."

"What a cupillo gorge?"

"Sure he wasn't talking of a carriage, or did he say je le couperai in gorge?"

"Maybe. I wouldn't swear to it. I don't parlez francais a little bit."

"Did you hear any other noises? Where were they?"

Birdsall thought he had heard other noises, and that they were down cellar.

"And, anyhow, colonel, I'm dead-to-rights sure those guys are giving us hot stuff to get us out of the house. I'm for getting our men in now and rushing the house. It's me for the cellar."

While the colonel was rolling Birdsall's information around in his mind, he heard the echo of steps on the flag-glass which preceded Mercer and the other man.

There was that in the bearing and the look of them that made the watcher, used to the signs of decision on men's faces, instantly sure that their whole course of plans and action was changed.

Mercer spoke first and in a low tone to the colonel.

"I have no right," said he, "to ask so much trust from you, but will you trust me enough to step aside with this young man and me for a moment only—out of earshot? I give you my word of honor I mean no slightest harm to you. I want to be frank. I will go alone if you desire."

The colonel eyed him intently for the briefest space. "I'll trust you," said he. Then: "I think you have the key to this queer mix-up. At your service. And let your friend come, too. He is an ingenious sort, and he amuses me."

20 minutes, and reluctantly Birdsall acquiesced.

Mercer conducted the others to the library. When they were seated he began in his composed, melancholy fashion:

"I earnestly beg of you to listen to me, and to believe me, for your nephew's sake. It is the only way now. When you came, we handed him over to this gentleman, exactly as we have said. I do not know why he should have been stopped. I do not know why he left the machine."

"Might he not have been carried away?" said Winter.

"He might; but I don't know what motive."

"What motive had you? You kidnapped him?"

"Not exactly. We had no intention of harming him. He came accidentally into the room between Mrs. Winter's and Mr. Keatcham's suites. Standing in that room, trying to stanch the bleeding of a sudden hemorrhage of the nose, he overheard me and my friend."

"You?" asked the colonel, laconically, of the young Harvard man.

"I," smilingly confessed the latter. "I am ready to own up. You are a decent fellow, and you are shrewd. You ought to be on our side, not fighting us. I tell you, you don't want to have the boy turn up safe and sound any more than I do. Mr. Mercer was talking to me, and the kid overheard. We heard him and went into the room."

"How?"

"Knocked on the door and he opened it. And we jumped on him. It was life and death for us not to be blown up; so, as we didn't wish to kill the kid, and as we didn't know the youngster well enough to trust him then—although we might, for he is game and the whitest chap—but we didn't know—why, we just told him he would have to stay with us a while until our rush was over. That was all we meant; and we let him phone you."

"How about his great-aunt—the cruel anxiety?"

"Anxiety nothing!" began the other man, but a glance from Mercer cut him short.

The southerner took the word in his slow, gentle voice. "I tried to reassure our aunt, Col. Winter. I think I succeeded. She telephoned and I told her it was all right. As for Archie, after we talked with him, he was willing enough to go. He stole out with my friend inside of five minutes, while you all were searching your rooms. It was he insisted on calling you up, lest you should be worried. He said you were right afraid of kidnapers, and you would be sending the police after us. You can call Mrs. Winter up and find out if I am not telling you the exact facts."

"Very well, I will," said Winter. They met the sullen detective at the door. Cary Mercer, with his mirthless smile, led the way. Mercer rang up the hotel for Winter, himself. To the colonel's vast relief Aunt Rebecca answered the call. "Est-ce que c'est vous-meme, mon neveu?" said she, dryly.

"Mals oul, ma tante. Why are you speaking so formally in foreign tongues? Is Millicent on deck?"

"In her room," came the answer, still in French. "Well, you have got us in a pretty mess. Where is my boy?"

"I only wish I knew! Tell me now, though, is Mercer's story straight?"

"Absolutely. You may trust him."

"What's his real game, then? The one he was afraid Archie would expose?"

"Ask him."

"But you are in it, aren't you?"

"Enough to ask that you abandon the chase—immediately! Unless you wish to ruin me!"

"You'll have to speak plainer. I've been kept in the dark as long as I can stand in this matter."

But before he could finish the sentence. "Pas lei, pas maintenant—c'est trop de peril," she cried, and she must have gone, for he could get no more from her. When he rang again, Randall responded:

"Mrs. Winter says, sir, will you please come up here as quick as you can. She's gone out. She thought she caught sight of Mr. Archie on the street."

To the colonel's demand: "Where, how did she see him?" he obtained no answer, and on his vicious peering of the bell there came, eventually, a low Anglican accents, which asked:

"Yes? Whom do you wish to see?" It is an evidence of the undisciplined nature of the sex that the soldier made a face and—hung up the receiver.

He found himself—although this to a really open mind is no excuse—in a muddle of conflicting impulses. He was on edge to get into the street for the search after the boy; he was clutched in a vise by his conviction that the clew to Archie's whereabouts lay in Mercer's hands, and that the southerner meant no harm to the lad. And all the while he could feel Birdsall tugging at the leash.

"It's on the cards," he grumbled,



Mercer's Eyes Followed Him.

with a wry face, "quite on the cards that he may bolt in spite of me and do some foolish stunt of his own that will make a most awful muddle."

Not nearly so composed as he looked, therefore, he turned to Mercer. However, his ammunition was ready, and to Mercer's inquiry, was he satisfied? he replied, calmly: "Well, not entirely. If Archie isn't in the house, who is it whose throat you wish to cut? Who is hidden here?"

It could not have been an unexpected question or Mercer hardly had answered so readily: "You know who it is," said he. "It is Mr. Keatcham."

CHAPTER X.

The Smoldering Embers.

If Mercer's avowed surprise the colonel, there was no trace of such emotion in his face or his manner. "I rather thought it might be," he said. "And our young friend who is promoting fireless stoves with the solemn energy he learned doing Dicky stunts?"

"Mr. Endicott Tracy," Mercer had the manner of a ceremonious introduction. Tracy favored the customary murmur of pleasure with his radiant smile.

"Pleased, I am sure," said the colonel in turn, bowing. "Your father, I suppose, is the president of the Midland; and Mr. Keatcham will, I suppose, not be able to prevent his reelection to-morrow. Is that the game?"

Mr. Tracy's son admitted that it might be.

"Ah, very clever," said the colonel, "very. Any side-show, for example?"

"I did not go into this for money," Mercer's level gaze did not relax, and he kept his dreary eyes unflinchingly on Winter's. A peculiar look in the eyes recalled some tragic and alien memory, just what, Rupert could not capture; it flitted hazily through his thoughts ere the next words drove it off. "Nevertheless, it is true that if we win out I shall have enough to pay back to all the people who trusted me the money they lost when they were frightened into selling their stock in the Tidewater, and your aunt and Mr. Tracy stand to make money."

"How do you expect to make it?"

"The M. & S. stock is away down because of rumors Keatcham is likely to control it. When it is settled it is not to be looted by him, the stock will rise—we are sure of the ten points; we may make 20—"

"And my aunt has financed your scheme, has she?—paid all your expenses?"

The Harvard man laughed out. "Our expenses? Oh, yes, she has grub-staked us, all right; but she has done a good deal more—she has furnished more than half a million to us for our gamble."

The colonel considered; then: "But why did you keep him here so long beforehand?" said he.

"It was not long beforehand," said Mercer. "The meeting was adjourned for a day—we don't know why—we fancy that his partners suspect something. It is called for to-morrow, in

spite of their efforts to have it put off a week. But we want more; we want to induce Keatcham to vote his own stock for us, and to call off his dogs himself."

"And you can't force him to do it?"

"We shall force him, easily enough," returned Mercer, "but we don't trust him. We want his private code-book to be sure he is playing fair. In fact, we have to have it, because nothing gets any attention that isn't, so to speak, properly introduced."

"And he will not give it to you?"

"Says he has lost it."

"Perhaps he has," mused the soldier. "But now, all this is not my concern, except that I have no right, as a soldier, even passively to aid in breaking the laws. It is my duty to rescue and free Mr. Keatcham."

Before he could speak further Mercer lifted a hand in apologetic interruption. Would Col. Winter excuse him, but he must ask Mr. Tracy to go back to the patio and have an eye on the detective. Endicott only exchanged a single glance before he obeyed. Mercer's eyes followed him. "It was not to be helped," he said, half to himself, "but I have been sorry more than once that I had to take him into this."

Winter looked at him, more puzzled than he wanted to admit to himself; indeed, he was rather glad to have the next word come from Mercer.

"I have a few things I want to say to you; they go easier when we are alone—but won't you sit down?" When the colonel had seated himself he went on: "I'd like to explain things a bit."

"I'd like to have you," answered the soldier. "I think you have the clew to Archie's whereabouts and don't recognize it yourself; so put me wise, as the slang goes."

Then, without preface, in brief, nervous sentences, spoken hardly with a glimmer of a smile or in a wavering endence of the voice, yet nevertheless instinct with a deadly earnestness, Mercer began to talk. He told of his struggling youth on the drained plantation, mortgaged so that after the interest was paid there was barely enough to set the meagerest living for mother and sister and little brother; of his accidental discovery of iron ore on the place; of his working as a common laborer in the steel mills; of his being "rooster," "strand-boy," "rougher," "heater," "roller," during three years while he was waiting for his chance; of his heart-draining toll; of his solitary studies.

"I never was the kind of fellow to make friends," he said, in his soft, monotonous voice, "so I expect I was the fonder of my own kin. I'd a mighty good mother, sir, and sister; and there was Phil—my little brother. We were right happy all together on the old place that's been in our family for 100 years, and it was all we asked to stay there; but it had every dollar of mortgage it could stand, and the soil all worn out, needing all kinds of things; and I wish you could have seen the makeshifts we had for machines! I was blacksmith and carpenter and painter—just 16, and not a

especially bright chap, but mighty willing to work; and my mother and sis and I—we did a heap. When I stumbled on the ore I couldn't be sure, but I wrote to Aunt Rebecca Winter. She sent a man down. He looked up things. It would take a heap of money to work the mines, but it might be a big thing. She paid off the mortgage and took another. First to last, she's been mighty kind to us. She would have done more had we let her. So I went to Pittsburgh and learned my trade, and I made enough to pay interest, and the people at home got a fairly good living. When I was 21 I was back home, and got a company started and put up a mill. You know how those things have to creep up. But there was ore, all right, and I understood my business and taught the hands. We'd a right sweet little mill. Well, I don't want to take up your time, sub. Those next 10 or 12 years were right hard work, but they were happy, too. We prospered; we helped the whole county prosper. We paid Aunt Heeky. We were in good shape. We went through '93 paying our dividends just as regular as making them, too, though we didn't much more—it was close sailing. But we were honest; we made a mighty good article; and everybody trusted us. Then came the craze for mergers, and a number of us got together. Still we weren't very big, but we were big enough to be hated. I didn't want it, but some of the men thought it was a terrible fine thing to be 'Iron Kings.' That was how. Keatcham was looking over the country for fish for his net; he somehow heard that here was a heap of good ore and new mills. The first intimation we had was his secretary coming as a northern invalid—why, he stayed at our house because we were so sorry for him, the hotel being in new hands and not right comfortable. He seemed so interested in our mills, and bought some stock, and sent presents to Phil and my mother after he went."

"That was Keatcham's private secretary, you say?"

"Yes, sub, Atkins. You met him on the train—as sleek and deadly a little scoundrel as ever got rich quick. Oh, he's deep. Well, sub, you know the usual process. Convinced of the value of the property, Keatcham and one or two others set out to buy it. They got little blocks of it here and there. Then Atkins wrote me in confidence that some men were after the controlling interest and meant to squeeze us all out—offered to lead me money to buy—of course, on a margin. And I was plumb idiot enough to be told into his trap! I, who had never speculated with a dollar before, I didn't borrow his money, but I took all I could raise myself, and I bought enough to be sure I could control the next election. Then—the slump came, and after the slump the long, slow crumbling. I controlled the election all right, of course, but before the next one came I was ruined, and Keatcham put his own men in. I went desperately to New York. I didn't know how to fight those fellows; it was a new game. I didn't find Atkins. Maybe because that wasn't his name when I had known him. I was so sure that the property was good—as if that mattered! As if anything mattered with these gamblers who play with loaded dice and doped the horses they bet against! Phil had all his property in the mills; we all had. We mortgaged the house; we had too, to protect our stock. You know how the fight ended, and what happened at Cambridge. That isn't all. My wife—"

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"I shall tell him he can't get under the American surface. A Harvard boy will do anything on earth for his friends."

"They were mighty good to me. It was Andy found out about Atkins, just from my description of him. I found out about Keatcham for myself. And you are quite right—for a little while I wanted to kill them both. Looked like I just naturally had to kill them! But there was my mother. There was nobody to take care of her but Sis and me, and a trial for murder is terribly expensive. Of course, anybody can get off who has got money and can spend it; but it takes such an awful heap of money. And we were all ruined together, for what little was left was all in the company, and that promptly stopped paying dividends. I couldn't risk it. I had to wait. I had to go to work to support my mother, to pay Sis and her back, don't you see? We came here. I got a job, a well-paid one, too, through Andy's father, reporting on the condition of the mills—a kind of examiner. And the job was for Keatcham."

"Why did you take it? I know, though. You did it to familiarize him with your appearance, so that he would not be warned when your chance came."

"How did you know that?"

"A man I knew in the Philippines—a Filipino—was wronged by a white man, who took his wife and threw her aside when he tired of her. The girl killed herself. Her husband watched his chance for a year, found it at last—thanks to that very fact that his victim wasn't on guard against him—and sent his knife home. He'd been that fellow's servant. I picked the dead man up. That Filipino looked as you looked a minute ago."

"What became of the Filipino?" inquired his listener.

The colonel had not told the story quite without intention. He argued subconsciously, that if Mercer were a good sort under all, he would have a movement of sympathy for a more cruelly wronged man than he; if not, he would drive ahead to his purpose, whatever that might be. His keen eyes looked a little more gentle as he answered: "He poisoned himself. The best way out, I reckon. I should hate to have had him shot after I knew the story. But there was really no option. But I'm interrupting you. You did your work well and won Keatcham's confidence."

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THE VOGUE IN PARIS



DAINTY, dazling, delicious, such are the creations which Dame Fashion has introduced for the summer of 1909.

To accommodate the clinging, slinky, floppy styles now in vogue, materials are all of a kind calculated to fall in soft folds and drapes in folds known as "châle," and which are purely Parisian, and as much superior to classic folds as the smart Paris gown is to the cumbersome toga, writes Marie de Moutaigne.

Sheer white embroidered robes are features of this and the coming season, and these are distinguished for the delicacy and exquisite workmanship of the embroidery. This, in the better class of machine-made embroidery, rivals hand work in beauty, and only an adept or the person who paid the bills could tell the difference between them.

Our first illustration shows an admirable design in the latest mode for our warm season. It is a gown that may be made up in a wide variety of materials, from cloth to chiffon, or linen to mull. A gorgeous dinner gown could be created by making the full drawn puff across the front between the empire band and sash, and the sleeves of silver tulle with a gown of thin blue satin, or of gold tissue with any kind of black evening material. In the first case the empire bolero with its short upper sleeves; the sash, cuffs, edge of overskirt and bottom of skirt would be embroidered or beaded in silver. In the next instance the black gown would be embroidered in gold.

To make an afternoon gown of this model use soft silk or satin, and work an elaborate pattern of hand-embroidery or soutache braid over the broad part of the bodice, which is formed somewhat on the bolero order in regard to brevity, and which serves to support the skirt by means of two broad, embroidered straps which are buttoned to the top of the sash. Of course, the strap is usually sewed firmly to the sash, but it is quite possible to fasten it on the button and with a concealed hook and eye in each corner. This would permit one to wear a sheer blouse on a warm day without the embroidered covering.

The overskirt is looped in upward folds on each side, and is embroidered to harmonize with the design used upon the bodice. This begins in a tiny scallop high up the front of the overskirt, and increases in the size of scallops towards the bottom. Buttons or button effects are set in each scallop. Usually these are of raised embroidery, beginning with a mere dot and growing to quite a large disc lower down on the overskirt.

Upon the skirt is repeated another harmonizing embroidery or beaded design that extends around the bottom and above the hem and straggles up charmingly into an irregular point upon the front of the skirt.

The bottom of the skirt lies on the floor in full, floppy folds all around and has a slight trail in the back.

Between the embroidered bolero sleeves and cuff is a plain sleeve, fitted and buttoned down the outer side.

This may be of the dress material or of the sheer fabric used for the collar and front of the gown.

When built of thin white or flowered summer cotton fabrics the embellished portions of the gown may be cut out of all-over embroidery or lace and supplied by edgings and flouncings to match.

Striped linen is used in making up the gown shown in the illustration on the right. A combination of plain and striped linen would also be most effective in this model, while silk, in the same plan, would also serve charmingly.

The coat is built to fasten at one side under a panel front, in each of which is inserted along the middle a piece of trimming material. A semi-fitted effect is given the garment by means of narrow plaits or pin tucks that extend from below the bust down and emphasize a short-waisted appearance. A babyish round collar is edged with trimming, which may be either a striped material or tucking, similar to that used upon the coat panel. Large buttons decorate each shoulder and also the sleeve cuff and straps around the upper arm. Perhaps the most striking feature in the gown is its pretty sleeve. This is mousquetaire, of three-quarter length, and shows, below it, a fitted cuff of lace or such embroidered material as may be selected to trim the dress with. A plaited skirt, made walking length, completes an effective costume, which might be made up attractively in any cotton, linen, silk or thin wool goods suitable for dress to be worn in the forenoon.

With this costume is shown a hasty shaped hat with flowers around the crown and big loops of soft ribbon hanging over the back.

Linen is an admirable material in which to build the model shown. It is a style equally adapted to light wool and silk fabrics.—Boston Herald.

ORNAMENT FOR THE HAIR.



A Becoming Coronet of Silver Filigree and Seed Pearls.

Dainty gloves for summer evening wear are of delicately tinted silk, embroidered in jewels.

TEMPERANCE LESSON

Sunday School Lesson for June 27, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Romans 13:8-14. Memory verse, 8, 10.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ."—Romans 13:14.
TIME.—Probably written early in the year of A. D. 53.

PLACE.—The epistle was written at Corinth, during Paul's second visit there.
Suggestion and Practical Thought.
Subject: "Temperance Involved in the Law of Love."

Introduction.—Who wrote the Epistle to the Romans? It is one of the undoubted letters of Paul, "the most Pauline" of all the writings which bear Paul's name, fundamental among our materials for a Pauline theology.—Hastings' Bible Dictionary.

The All-Inclusive Debt of Love.—Vs. 8-10. How does Paul rank the duty of loving? He places it before all other duties. He has been urging (Rom. 13: 7) the scrupulous payment of all debts, and repeats the command: "Owe no man any thing." Of course this does not forbid borrowing, but requires the payment of all debts when they are due. There is, however, one debt so vast that it never can be paid in full: "to love one another." Love sums up the whole law and perfect love would make a perfect man. It is obvious that if we love our neighbor, we shall not kill him, or steal from him, or hear false witness against him, or covet his good things, or work ill to our neighbor in any other way.

The Temperance Application.—It would be hard to name an "ill to a neighbor" that is not fostered by intemperance. "We suffer more year by year from intemperance than from war, pestilence and famine combined—those three great scourges of the human family."—Gladstone.

A Warning from Approaching Death.—Vs. 11, 12. With what argument did Paul urge the law of love? That the end of the world was at hand, the close of the present order of things. "And that" there is good reason for you to do, namely, keep the law of love, because you know the critical "time" in which you live. This is a reference to the Parousia, or second coming of Christ, which Paul and the other apostles seem to have believed to be close at hand.

What conclusion did Paul draw from the nearness of Christ's coming? That it was "high time to awake out of sleep; for their salvation was nearer than when they believe" (aorist tense, came to believe, became Christians.)

"The words are as an alarm, or morning watchbell, awakening a Christian to his day's work."—Archbishop Leighton.

What are the temperance applications of this thought? Intemperance dulls the physical sense, blurs the eyes, renders the touch less sensitive, the hearing less acute, the brain less active. It dulls the moral nature. Drinking men soon lose the nice sense of right and wrong. Conscience becomes sluggish. The will becomes flabby. "Woke up! Woke up!" let every Christian cry to the intemperate.

A Pure Life and How to Live It.—Vs. 13, 14. How does Paul sum up these rules of life? "Let us walk (that is, live) honestly as in the day, when men can see us. The reference is to the exterior of life, but Paul was the last man to forget that "out of the heart are the issues of life." He is still speaking in parable, and to the end of the chapter he uses outer raiment as a symbol of inner character.

In order to live becomingly what must we avoid? "Rioting (R. V. "revelling") and drunkenness, chambering (unlawful intercourse) and wantonness, strife and envying (R. V. "jealousy").

That is negative; positively, in order to live becomingly, what must we do? "Put on (as a garment, continuing the metaphor) the Lord Jesus Christ, and make no provision for the flesh, to fulfil the lusts thereof." "Flesh in the moral sense: the depraved nature."—Prof. M. R. Vincent. We are to plan for physical needs, but not for sensual gratifications.

What are the modern temperance applications of this rule of life? There would be no saloons if men "put on the Lord Jesus Christ." Who can imagine him as entering those dens of iniquity, unless to rescue his brothers from the snare? Every saloon is a "provision for the flesh," inclining to all abominable passions—quarrelling, profanity, brutality, murders, indecent speech, plots, licentiousness.

Gov. Hanly of Indiana, writing in The Christian Endeavor World of December 26, 1907, says: "That alcoholism shortens life, and that abstainers live a distinctly greater longevity than non-abstainers is convincingly demonstrated by actuarial experience. The testimony of certain English life insurance companies, based upon many years of experience, establishes the fact that the longevity of abstainers is at least 25 per cent. greater than that of non-abstainers."

"Six per cent. of all accidents, 25 per cent. of all suicides, 70 per cent. of all crimes involving physical violence, and 50 per cent. of all those in which lust is the dominant factor can be traced to the excessive use of intoxicants. The lord chief justice of England recently declared that 'if sifted, nine-tenths of the crime of England and Wales could be traced to drink.'"

"Alcohol is essentially a poison to the brain and nerves. Its continued use means individual inefficiency, drunk-cursed progeny, national deterioration, and racial decadence."

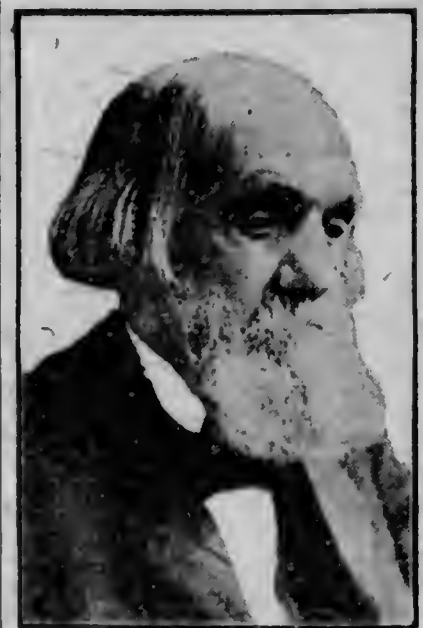
EDWARD EVERETT HALE DEAD

CHAPLAIN OF UNITED STATES SENATE PASSES AWAY.

Whole Country Joins in Mourning
Loss of Noted Divine, Philanthropist and Author.

Boston.—The funeral of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States senate, Unitarian divine, philanthropist, author, journalist and lover of peace, who died Thursday in his home in Roxbury, took place Sunday in the South Congregational church. A delegation of senators attended the funeral.

Dr. Hale was born in this city in April, 1822, and by training, education and tradition he represented throughout the 87 years of his life the spirit of the founders of the Massachusetts Bay colony. He was graduated from Harvard in 1839. He was actively connected with the Boston Advertiser many years ago, and his



Rev. Dr. Edward Hale.

first charge as a clergyman was a church in Worcester. He was a prolific writer and had for years been allied with the principal philanthropic movements of the city, state and nation.

Dr. Hale had been chaplain of the United States senate since 1903. His selection at that time to fill a vacancy was generally regarded as a high tribute to his accomplishments and intellectual ability.

It seems as if the whole country joined in mourning the loss of Dr. Hale. Messages expressing sorrow and esteem poured into the Hale household, one of the first being from President and Mrs. Taft.

As an author, Dr. Hale's fame rests on his short stories, such as "The Man Without a Country," as an investigator of the social uplift, the work of the two great organizations, the Lend-A-Hand clubs, and the King's Daughters, will always add to his renown; as a minister and pastor, his half century in the pulpit of the South Congregational church and his preaching in many other churches were profitable of wise spiritual inspiration; while as a historian his writings have become authorities.

CENTENARY OF A UNIVERSITY.

Miami Celebrating Its Hundredth Birthday—Oxford (O.) Institution Has Splendid Record.

Oxford, O.—Miami university Saturday began the celebration of its hundredth birthday, in connection with the annual commencement exercises. The institution, though small, having only 1,806 alumni, is growing rather fast, and now has 1,100 students. But it is not its size that Miami boasts of, for in the hundred years of its existence it has given to the country a remarkable list of distinguished men.

Miami has given to the country one president, Benjamin Harrison; eight governors of states, three cabinet officers, six foreign ambassadors, seven United States senators, 23 United States representatives, 53 federal and state judges, 30 college presidents and a host of other distinguished men. Gen. Robert Cumming Schenck of the class of 1827 was one of the greatest speakers the house of representatives ever had. Oliver P. Morton, the famous war governor of Indiana; Calvin S. Brice, United States senator and capitalist, and Stanley Matthews, chief justice of the United States, were Miami graduates. David Swing, the famous Chicago preacher, was graduated from Miami and for 12 years was principal of the university's preparatory school.

Quake Felt in France.

Marseilles.—Two earthquake shocks were felt throughout the Riviera between 9 and 11 o'clock Friday night. While the damage done here was not great, reports from smaller cities show that the effects of the second shock were serious.

At Lambes, a town of 2,500 inhabitants, 12 miles northwest of Aix, several houses collapsed and eight persons are reported to have been killed.

Girls Escape in Fire Panic.

Cleveland, O.—Forty-five girls employed in the second story of the Silverman warehouse building in Columbus road were thrown into a panic when fire broke out, practically consuming the structure. All of the girls escaped safely.

Hanged for Sister's Murder.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Otis D. Smith, a young white man, was hanged at the county jail Friday for the murder of his sister, Cora Bell Smith, in this city several months ago.

1885 Berea College 1909

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COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before opening, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00.
Installment plan: first day \$21.05, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment, \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.
SPRING—7 weeks term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

Winter and Spring terms together, one payment, \$49.00.
REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.
On room and "Special Expenses," (see below) there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On incidental fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.
The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1909.
The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1910.
The first day of Spring term is March 30, 1910.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

THE FARM

HOME VEGETABLE GARDEN

By F. O. CLARK
(Continued)

During the past three weeks, and since the last discussion of the above subject, you have been convinced of the value of proper drainage for the garden as well as for all other crops.

There are very few soils that are not improved by some form of drainage. Heavy clay soils are benefited most, and sandy land having a clay subsoil is made warmer and greatly improved.

The lack of proper pulverizing of the soil is very common. If the soil is well prepared before planting, the work of caring for the crop will be lessened greatly. It is not sufficient that the land be smooth and flat on top, but it should be made fine for a depth of five or six inches. When high ridges or hills are made the soil must be especially fine, and kept loose. If this is not done, the plant will dry up in hot weather. These high ridges and hills are also an advantage in wet weather, as the water will stand in the low places leaving the plant to grow above the water line. When the water dries off, the trenches between the hills must not be allowed to crust over.

The supply of seeds for the garden should be secured some time in advance of the planting season, and we should learn by experience the varieties that best suit our soil and conditions. Seeds that are adapted to one section may not do well for you, therefore you should save your own seeds when you have a successful variety. Many seeds lose their vitality after one year's time, and as a rule seeds should not be used after they are a year old. Some exceptions to this rule may be found. For the starting of plants early in the spring, the hot-bed is essential, this will be discussed in its season.

Garden seeds should be always sown in straight rows regardless of where the planting is made. If a window box is used for starting early plants in a dwelling, straight rows about 2 inches apart give the best results. The same rule of straight rows holds true for all planting, cultivating and thinning can more easily be accomplished, and the plants will be a uniform size, maturing all at the same time. Seeds should be planted at a depth of from 3 to 5 times their average thickness. In heavy clay and moist soils the covering should be lighter than in sandy and dry soils.

(To be continued)

COLLEGE PLANS

(Continued from First Page.)

Henry Pickering of Boston, Mr. Morris K. Jesup, of New York, Mr. John T. Newton, of Toledo, Ohio, and Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, of Pasadena, California.

A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Pearson for his gift of the new dormitory for young men which is to be erected the coming summer.

The changes in the working force are few considering the large number engaged, but they are somewhat important. Mr. Burleigh E. Cartmell resigned his position as assistant treasurer and purchasing agent after serving five years, to accept similar employment with his alma mater, the Ohio Wesleyan University, and is succeeded by Mr. Howard E. Taylor, a very successful business experience in Philadelphia. Miss Campbell retires from the position of teacher of piano and cabinet organ and is succeeded by Miss Ella G. Hill, a pupil of the Boston Conservatory of Music and a long time friend of our Dean of Women, Miss Katherine Bowersox.

Tutor Seale is advanced to the rank of Professor of Latin in the Academy. President Frost is to spend more time in Berea and do some teaching next year having personal charge of the Collegiate Department. The work of assigning students, however, in this Department is delegated to Prof. Ellis. Prof. M. E. Marsh is transferred from the Deanship of the Academy to the position of Dean of Applied Science and Labor and Registrar, and will be succeeded in the head of the Academy by Prof. F. E. Matheny, of Casper, Wyoming, a graduate of Berea College of the class of 1898.

Prof. Raino was asked to spend some time in study at the East so as to meet his desire for more thorough preparation for the teaching of Psychology.

In view of the increased expenses of living steps were taken by the Trustees toward placing the Berea workers on such support as is commonly granted to foreign missionaries and each of the permanent workers will receive a special allowance of \$25 a year for each child under twenty-one, payable at its birthday and including the twentieth, provided such child shall be a student up to that time.

President Frost was asked to make every effort possible for the securing of funds for the erection of a new Power and Heat plant which will heat all of the College buildings and provide electricity for power and light. If he is unable to secure sufficient gifts for such a plant, a new chimney and the essential parts for beginning such a plant must be provided as an immediate necessity, if money can be borrowed.

The great and imperative need of the College is substantial additions to its endowment fund so that it will not be so largely dependent upon gifts for current expenses. Much time was given to the affairs of Lincoln Institute and the Committee in charge of the enterprise was continued with instructions to report a detailed plan for the organization of the school to the Board of Trustees at a special meeting to be called in the autumn. The Committee was also instructed "to use all diligence to adopt every necessary precaution in the organization and establishment of the school to the end that the rights and comfort of the people living in its vicinity shall be fully protected."

Former colored students of Berea who have been in school the past year, at Flisk and other institutions

and who wish to continue their education, will still receive some aid. Some aid will also be given next year to the colored school of Berea provided the management is satisfactory.

More careful arrangements than ever are made for the care and happiness of the students remaining in Berea during the summer vacation.

A great deal of business was transacted and the Trustees separated with the feeling that hereafter there must be two and perhaps three meetings every year.

COMMENCEMENT

(Continued from First Page)

get in the afternoon, was one of the best ever delivered in the Tabernacle. In spite of the wet weather there was a large audience, and all were well rewarded for braving the rain. The reception and prayer meeting in the evening, too were well attended, and presented many enjoyable features.

The crowd was hardly as large as some have been of recent years, because of the rain in the early morning and the night before. There was almost no disorder on the grounds, and what little did appear because of the ruffling in of some whiskey, was promptly suppressed.

It was unfortunate that about as much trouble was caused by officers of the law as by any one. Several of them, both local men and from Richmond, showed evidence of intoxication. One man was seemingly upset over a fancied slight, and went on a tear causing considerable trouble. No serious damage was done in Berea by any one.

On the way home, however, a quarrel arose near the Big Hill post office between James Lane and his brother-in-law, Ernest Hays, and it ended with Lane being shot thru the lung with a forty-five. He lingered till Friday morning, when he died. Officers were sent after Hays.

It Stuck.

The cat was being pursued by Patrick around and around the kitchen. A sudden turn in the chase landed it "kerplunk" into the crock containing the pancake batter. It scrambled out barely in time to escape a blow from the poker wielded by Patrick, and shot into the yard. "Lave the poor baste go," begged Biddy, seeking to make peace. "The batter ain't hurt in the last. Every place he touched it has stuck to him."—Everybody's Magazine.

Talent and Tact.

Talent is power, tact is the skill to use it. An engine can whirl a train with 29 cars over the continent at a mile a minute clip, but it could not do this without the motive power of steam—it would stand on the rails, an inert mass of steel and iron. 'Tis the steam that makes the wheels revolve and causes it to rush through the lengths of space.

Military Drill for All the Idle.

Compulsion (military) might be fairly applied to the idle, be they poor or rich. The unemployed whom we support would be better learning military drill than half-heartedly doing work for which they are not suited, and which reduces employment somewhere else. Men who have money but do nothing of any use to the state might be put under the same discipline.—London Times.

Laundries Use Much Soap.

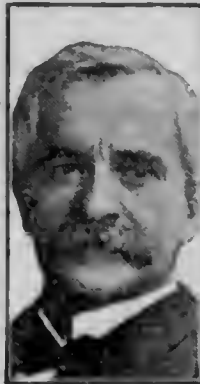
It is estimated that the laundries of London, England, use 750 tons of soap in a week.

Forgetting.

If some people were to think twice before speaking they would probably forget what they wanted to say.—Chicago News.

God's Message to Backsliders

By REV. A. C. DIXON, D. D.,
Pastor of the Chicago Ave. (Moody's) Church, Chicago.



"I will heal their backsliding." There are two kinds of healing. One has to do with wounds, the other with disease. Some soldiers need the healing of wounds; others of disease, and still others, sick and wounded, need both kinds of healing. Sin treats some as the robbers on the way from Jerusalem to Jericho treated the traveler. It cuts and bruises, leaving them half dead. They are surprised, overtaken, in a fault. Almost before they know it they are attacked and hurt. With other backsliders sin is a deep-seated disease, and needs constitutional treatment. Blessed fact it is that Jesus Christ is surgeon for the wounded, and physician for the diseased. His blood is equally good for wound and disease. We need not stop to discuss the different methods of treatment. The fact that healing is possible is the thing which interests us now, and we can safely leave the methods to the physician in whose hands we have placed our case.

Love. "I will love them freely." The word "freely" means that he loves of himself, not because he sees traits of character that call forth his love, but just because he cannot help it. It is his nature. The backslider is apt to be discouraged by the thought that God does not love him, because by his sins he has made himself so unlovely. It is true, my friend, that a backslider is an unlovely character, but take heart, God does not love you because you are lovely, but because he is loving.

Quiet Gentleness. "I will be as the dew unto Israel." The dew does its work by gentle contact, and it is quiet in its working. There is no sound of saw or hammer. God is as the lion against those who refuse to repent. He is as the dew unto every penitent soul, reviving weak and struggling life. "But," says the backslider, "I am in the dark, I have no comfort." Yes, but remember the dew does its work in the dark. It distills in the night. In the night of your penitent grief let God deal with you in gentleness and love.

"He shall grow as the lily." The lily grows rapidly. And when a backslider has truly repented, he may grow in grace with great rapidity. While living in sin he has not grown a particle. He has been stunted and withered. But, with a consciousness of being healed, and loved freely, and now enveloped in God's care as the plant is enveloped in the refreshing dew, he cannot help growing like the lily.

Stability. "He shall cast forth his roots like Lebanon." The lily is frail. You can break it or uproot it with your finger. But not so with the cedar of Lebanon. Its roots go deep into the earth and wrap themselves around the rocks. It can stand in the face of the storm and defy its fury. So the penitent backslider, while he grows rapidly like the lily, will become stable like the cedar. He fell because he lacked stability, but his sad experience has taught him not to rely at all upon his own strength, while he leans with all his weight upon the strength of God. Peter, by his unhappy fall at the trial of Christ, was cured of all boasting, but he never fell again. He has now become truly a rock in his resistance of evil.

Beauty. "His beauty shall be as the olive tree." The beauty of the lily is in its texture and coloring. A touch or a blot will mar it, and, once marred, it can never be restored. The backslider need not expect to recover the virgin beauty of the lily which he had before sin blurred and bruised him. The scars of sin will remain even after the wound has been healed. The olive tree, on the other hand, is often gnarled and crooked. Its beauty is in its fruitfulness. When the tree is full of olives you forget the unsightliness of its trunk and branches, while you gaze at the beauty of its fruit. So the penitent backslider, while he mourns the loss of the lily's beauty, may rejoice in the beauty of the olive's fruitfulness.

Influence. "They that dwell under his shadow shall return." He is apt to say to himself in despair: "There is no need of my trying again to live a Christian life for I have lost all my influence." So you have, my brother, but if you will truly turn to God, with full confession of sin, receive his healing, begin again to grow like the lily, in touch with the dew, in the grace of God, he shall like the cedar and fruitful like the olive, you will regain your lost influence, and those who dwell under the shadow of that influence will return to God. All whom you have led away you may lead back to God. Life need not be a failure. In Jesus Christ, there is mercy even for the backslider, saving him, not only from hell, but from a blasted and wasted life on earth.

GOOD HEALTH

Dr. Crowley tells how to get and keep it. A series of articles each one of which may be worth the price of a doctor's bill or a coffin. Especially prepared for The Citizen.

TUBERCULOSIS

More Facts About Consumption—Humanity's Worst Enemy.

(Continued from last week.)

V. TUBERCULOSIS CAN BE CURED. There is no medicine which will cure tuberculosis. All the advertised cures are fakes and put on the market to get your money. Avoid them.

Many people think that whiskey is good for consumptives. On the contrary the use of whiskey weakens the system so that a person is more apt to take consumption. Avoid whiskey.

In order to be cured tuberculosis must be found out early. Treatment must then be carried out under the direction of a thoroughly up-to-date physician.

If you have tuberculosis.

1. You must live out doors all the time.
2. You must eat the most nourishing food.
3. You must be careful of your dress.
4. You must never get tired.
5. You must tend to your body hygiene.

1. LIVE OUT DOORS. How it is accomplished. At the great hospitals where the treatment of tuberculosis is so successfully carried out they enclose the porches with screens and shutters so as to keep out the flies and ward off the storms and the patients live and eat and sleep out of doors all the time. With a very little trouble and very little expense this same thing can be done at your own home, or a shanty 15x15 with open sides provided with shutters which can be closed on the windy side can be built. This open air is absolutely necessary if you want to be cured. No room in the house however, airy or sunny is half as good. Some people are afraid of night air. Night air is the only air you can get at night and pure night air is far better than day air that has been bottled up in a room and breathed over and over. Avoid stuffy rooms. Get the pure fresh night air except when rain or storm make it absolutely impossible.

2. EAT NOURISHING FOOD. The disease is continually tearing down your bodily tissues very fast and you must replace the lost strength by keeping your stomach in the best possible condition and by eating only the most nourishing food such as good meat, eggs, milk, butter, vegetables and fruit. All foods hard to digest should be avoided. If the weight has fallen off a good deal it is better to eat 5 times a day instead of three. Take three rather light meals at the regular times and then take an egg, whipped up with milk and flavored, between meals. When the weight is greatly reduced it is necessary to take as many as 6 or 8 raw eggs during the day. Weight yourself at least every week and see to it that there is a steady gain.

3. The dress should be loose so that deep breathing is easy. The dress must be changed to fit the weather and not the season. Especial care must be exercised in the spring when the weather is so changeable. Never stay in wet clothes. Change them. Never have wet feet. This is most dangerous of all.

One should not wear clothes which are so heavy as to make one sweat in doors. Wear moderately light indoor clothing and then put on over clothes when you go out doors.

4. NEVER GET TIRED. A person with tuberculosis must never get tired. He must never overdo, never become exhausted.

He should keep a clinical thermometer and take his temperature morning and night and whenever the temperature is above 98.6 he should strictly keep his bed or chair in the open air. He should not exercise in any way until his temperature has been normal for at least a week. He may then take short walks gradually increasing the distance and always watching the temperature. Any rise in temperature is a sign for the exercise to stop for it means that his disease is becoming active again. It is not uncommon for a consumptive who stays all the time out doors and eats lots of cream and raw eggs to gain as much as 10 or 15 pounds a month. Very few fail to gain some. And remember that your progress toward health is measured by your increase in weight. Any loss is a danger signal.

5. BODILY HYGIENE. The body should be kept clean. This means that every morning a cool bath should be taken in a warm room. Soap and water should be used

and the skin kept healthy and able to resist cold. Nothing is more unhealthy than to let the skin get dirty and the sweat pores stopped up. These cool baths should never cause a chill. If they do they must not be stopped but be taken up by placing a washcloth and drying in turn the neck and chest, the arms, the body and the legs. The body can so be partly clothed as you go along and no chill result. This bathing is very necessary to a cure.

Underclothing should be taken off every night and a clean night gown put on and the underclothing must be changed at least once a week.

The mouth must be kept perfectly clean. As the spit passes thru the mouth much of it is caught on the teeth and tongue. The teeth should be scrubbed before each meal and at bed time and a dentist should fill all cavities and extract all decayed teeth so that the mouth is perfectly clean.

Men wearing whiskers should keep them cut short about the mouth so that no sputum will touch them. It goes without saying that a consumptive should never kiss anybody.

In order to be cured a consumptive must be cheerful and hopeful. If the above rules are carried out as they are being carried out by thousands of consumptives all over this country cure is not only possible but probable. Believe this. Don't despair. There are two reasons why your friends who have had consumption have died.

1. They didn't find it out soon enough.
2. They didn't follow the rules laid down in this article.

You can correct both these errors and can recover. Don't give up but cheerfully, hopefully enter into the fight convinced that you will win and you will win.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page)

was the work of the Black Hand.

CASTRO AGAIN, MAYBE.—A report has reached the Government that an old steamer down near Raleigh, N. C., has been bought by some adventurers who are going to start a rebellion in some South American country, and has been loaded with arms and ammunition. The government believes that Castro, who has been kicked out of Venezuela, is back of the movement, and it will try to capture the ship. More than likely the real filibustering expedition is going to start from some other place while the government is busy watching the Raleigh boat.

STORM KILLS TEN.—We are not the only ones that are having storms these days. A tornado in Texas on Friday killed ten people.

STEAMER WRECKED.—The big Atlantic steamer, Slavonia went ashore in a storm about two miles from a little island called Flores, in the Azores, last Friday. About five hundred passengers were taken off safely by boats which responded to her appeal for help. The appeal was sent out on the wireless telegraph, and reached boats a hundred miles away. So again modern science has saved many lives.

EARTHQUAKE.—An earthquake in Southern France, a few hundred miles from the terrible Messina disaster of last winter, killed over a hundred people last Friday.

TROOP'S MUTINY.—A company of Filipino native troops, commanded by American officers, mutinied at Davao, P. I. last week, and attempted to murder the officers and their families. The white men took refuge in one of the buildings, and assisted by their wives, succeeded in driving off the mutineers, who then took to the woods. Soldiers are in pursuit.

BRADLEY ILL.—Senator W. O. Bradley is confined by illness to his bed in Washington, but is expected to be out again in a short time.

FOREST PRESERVATION IN KENTUCKY

Kentucky which is one of the chief hardwood producing states in the Union, and the first in the production of yellow poplar, is making good progress in the movement for preservation of its forests. In 1906 the Legislature enacted the law providing for the State Board of Agriculture, Forestry and Immigration. During the following winter the Board asked and received the cooperation of the United States Forest Service in a study of the forest conditions of the state. This work was begun two years ago and an examination of half the area of forest land in the state has been completed. The result of the first year's work, covering the eleven most eastern counties of the state is published in the Kentucky Handbook, 1906-1907. The second report now in the hands of State Board of Agriculture, covers forty-eight counties, largely in the coal mining regions of the state. When this investigation is completed Kentucky will have an excellent inventory of its lumber resources.

The manner in which the forestry

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Cabbage, new 4c. per lb.
Potatoes, new \$1.50 per bu.
Old, \$1.30.
Eggs per dozen, 15-18c.
Butter per lb. 20c.
BACON—
Salt side, 12½c.
Breakfast Bacon, 15c.
Premium Bacon, 22c.
HAMS—
Country, 13c.
Premium, 16c.
Lard per lb., 11c., Pure 14c.
Fryers on foot 12½c. per lb.
Hens on foot per lb. 8c.
Feathers, per lb. 35c.
Hay, No. 1 Timothy \$16 per ton.
Common, \$14 per ton.
Corn per bu. 90-1.00.
Wheat per bu. \$1.75.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8½x9, 45c; culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, June 16, 1909.
CATTLE—Shipping steers 5 00 6 25
Heif steers and fat heifers 3 50 3 75
Cows 3 50 5 25
Cutters 2 25 3 50
Canners 1 00 2 25
Hulls 2 00 4 50
Feeders 3 50 5 00
Stockers 2 25 4 50
Choice milk cows 35 00 42 00
Common to fair 15 00 35 00
CALVES—Best 6 50 7 00
Medium 4 00 6 00
Common 2 50 4 00
HOGS—165 lbs. and up 7 50
130 to 165 lbs. 7 05
Pigs 5 50 6 40
Roughs up to 8.50
SHEEP—Best lambs 8 50
Butcher lambs 6 25 6 75
Culls 4 00 5 50
Best fat sheep 4 50 4 75
MESS POULTRY \$12 50.

HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 13½c. and 14c., heavy to medium 13½c.
BREAKFAST BACON 17c.
SIDES 13c.

HELLERS, 14½c.
SHOULDERS, 10½c.
DRIED BEEF, 12c.
LARD—Pure tallow 12c. tub 12½c., pure leaf tallow 13c., firkins 13½c., tubs, 13½c.
EGGS—Case count 18½c.

BUTTER—Packing 17½-18c., Blkin creamery, 60 lb. tubs 28½c., prints 25c.

POULTRY—Hens 11½c., roosters 6c., springers 20 and 22 c., ducks, 8c. turkeys, 9c.; geese 5c.

WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.49, No. 3 \$1.47.
OATS—New No. 3 white 63c., No. 3 mixed 61c.

CORN—No. 3 white 79½c., No. 3 mixed 78c.

RYE—No. 2 Northern 96c.

problem has been approached indicates that the people of the state realize that the ultimate solution of the impending timber scarcity must, for the farmer, depend largely on how he handles his individual timber resources, and that there is no better way than for him to consider the woodlot as a bank account, using the interest which is constantly accruing, but leaving the capital undiminished. Much educational work, however, will be needed to secure this desirable end.

The second report of the Forest Service suggests a forest law. Among its most important features is a provision for the appointment of a State Forester. The wisdom of this is evident since only by the appointment of a State Forester can the work in cooperation with the Forest Service be maintained and carried to a successful conclusion. Until such time, however, as the State of Kentucky is ready to assume the management of its own forest problems, the National Service is willing and anxious to cooperate in every way possible for the furtherance of forestry among private owners in Kentucky. In the cooperative investigations of forest resources now in progress, the government spent over \$4,000 to duplicate a similar amount appropriated by the state.

Kentucky has always been rich in forest resources, but like many other states has reached the point where the timber will hereafter be produced on a continually decreasing scale, and it is necessary to protect and use carefully the forests which remain.

In 1899 Kentucky cut 734,000,000 board feet of hardwood lumber. In 1907 the cut was 854,908,990 board feet, an increase of only sixteen per cent in the past nine years. In the same period the cut of yellow poplar has fallen off over twenty-four per cent. During the same time the price of lumber at the mill have advanced on an average of sixty-five per cent, and the demand has increased accordingly.

His Hope.

"Papa," wrote the sweet girl, "I have become infatuated with callithenics." "Well, daughter," replied the old man, "if your heart's set on him I haven't a word to say; but I always did hope you'd marry an American."

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH BOUND—Local.		
Cincinnati	6:45 a. m.	8:25 p. m.
BEREA	11:14 a. m.	12:26 p. m.
NORTH BOUND.		
Knoxville	6:30 a. m.	11:00 p. m.
BEREA	1:29 p. m.	4:00 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:10 p. m.	7:55 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:30 a. m.	8:25 p. m.
BEREA	11:12 a. m.	12:25 p. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m.	5:50 a. m.

EXPRESS TRAINS—Stop to let off or take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati.

SOUTH BOUND.

Cincinnati	8:15 a. m.
BEREA	12:02 p. m.

NORTH BOUND

BEREA	4:36 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:35 p. m.

Mrs. Jones and son, of Cincinnati, are the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Hanson.

Miss Mary Fenn and Mrs. A. S. Mann, who are visiting in Berea, were entertained at dinner Monday night by Miss Grace Lester.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Porter returned to their home in Alabama Tuesday.

We want your wool at the highest market price, on Depot street.

A. L. Gott & Co.

Mrs. Frank Hays left Monday for Seattle, Washington where she goes to join Miss Creel, who left a few weeks ago. They will represent the Firestone Industry of Berea College while there.

Miss Grace Hays spent Saturday night with her sister, Mrs. Ellen Mitchell.

FOR SALE:—Small Soda Fountain in good condition. Apply to J. J. Greenleaf, Aselgrove, Richmond, Ky.

W. R. Gabbard and wife were the guests of Mrs. S. C. Gabbard on Sunday.

Misses Om and Bess Harp who were the guests of J. G. Harrison and family last week returned to their home in Lexington Saturday.

Quite a jolly crowd of young folks enjoyed last Saturday at Mallory Springs.

Mr. Allen Wallace and friend from Jellico, Tenn., are the guests of Mr. Wallace's father and mother Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wallace.

We sell all kinds of feed, coal, ice, cedar and locust posts, and best quality sawed shingles at lowest prices on the market.

Phone 169

Holiday & Co.,

Railroad St., Berea, Ky.

Miss Elizabeth Burgess and little brother John, who have been making an extended visit with Misses Burgess and wife and friends in Palat Lick returned to their home in Louisville, Monday.

Miss Louise Frye and Miss Marie Stager leave the latter part of this week for Miss Frye's home in Lincoln, Ky.

FOUND:—Commencement a silk umbrella, apply to W. P. Prowitt.

Misses Grace Cornelius and Neven Leimann left Monday for a few days visit in Richmond.

Misses Esther and Edith Paville, who have made an extended visit with Prof. and Mrs. Lewis left Saturday.

LOST:—A male fox hound with black white legs, tan head, narrow white stripe around neck, crop off left ear. Will pay a liberal reward for information.

C. B. Jones, Brassfield, Ky.

Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Thomson, went Monday to Cincinnati where Mrs. Thomson will be operated on Thursday for the removal of a growth similar to the one which was taken off here last winter by Dr. Cowley. Dr. Cowley will go to Cincinnati Thursday morning to assist at the operation.

Mr. Geo. Hindane and Miss Mary Wilson, a daughter of Mr. J. E. Wilson, were married Saturday at the bride's home at Greenhill, Jackson Co. They expect to spend the next few weeks visiting various friends.

Messrs. David Myers and John Dean went to Clover Bottom Saturday to attend the funeral of Jimmie Lano.

Mr. W. H. Porter who has been out of town for a few days returned Saturday.

Misses Mildred Turner and Abbie Scudder were in Richmond a short time Saturday.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

A fully attended general faculty meeting was held Monday morning, and Monday evening a farewell reception for the teachers at the President's house.

Miss Robinson and Miss Welsh left Tuesday morning. They will go first to Wellington, to visit Miss Douglas, and then to Oberlin, Miss Welsh will eventually go to Harvard University where she will study during the summer, while Miss Robinson, who will stay in Oberlin over the Commencement, will spend the summer at her home in New Hampshire.

Misses Norton, Parker, Eyer and Campbell departed on Tuesday morning for their respective homes.

Miss Cameron has gone to Nova Scotia to spend the summer.

Mr. Gamble went to Cincinnati Friday.

Pres. Frost will go Thursday to Danville, where he will deliver an address Friday. On Saturday he will start for Oberlin, Ohio, where he will give the annual sermon before the Christian Societies of the college. He will return here after the Commencement, and remain till early in July.

Mrs. Frost and her younger children will leave Monday for Oberlin, to be present at the graduation there of Norman Frost. They will proceed from there to Chautauqua, where they will spend the summer, being joined later by other parties of college people.

Mrs. Maggie Golden will be in charge of the Ladies Hall this summer during the absence of Miss Cameron.

Prof. Murrab, who is summer regent, reports that 85 students have signed up for the summer.

The Rev. Hardin R. Hogan who was a student in Berea in 1901-2 is now pastor of a flourishing church at Amery, Wis., and sends greetings to all his Berea friends.

Miss Bowersox and her friend, Miss Hill, who have been visiting here and will teach piano and organ here next year, left Tuesday morning, in the course of the summer they will visit the Seattle Exposition and spend some time among the Indians of the Southwest.

LYCEUM COURSE FOR 1929-30

The Lyceum committee has taken great pains in the selection of talent for the next college year and the course is strong and popular. Berea audiences always enjoy and appreciate good music and the course will prove especially attractive to them.

The course for Fall term will consist of three numbers, as usual, The Chicago Glee Club, Lyceum Ladies Quartette, and Mr. George R. Wendling, one of the greatest orators on the American platform.

For the second course of four numbers the following talent has been engaged, The Apollo Quintette and Hell Ringers, a very strong attraction, Edwin Burlo and Company, Magicians, said to be one of the best in its class, and Dr. John P. Johnson, president of De Pauw University, the committee is negotiating with the Hon. William Jennings Bryan for the fourth number with some probability of success.

Eternal Truth.

Into sometimes may seem to overlook you, but in the end you always get what's coming.—John A. Howland

EDUCATIONAL THOUGHTS

Some of the thoughts which will be emphasized in the 1929 "Whirlwind Campaign" for better education in Kentucky are:

Popular thought should be turned from national to State and local affairs.

If the people rule, they must take time from private to attend to public business.

The most important duty of any generation is to prepare the next to enjoy and transmit what society has gained through ages of toil and suffering.

The whole people must be educated to meet the demands of our complex civilization. Every child has an inherent right to an equal chance in the race of life.

The State needs enlightened men; for a republic with an ignorant electorate is an impossibility. The State needs honest men, brave men, religious men, men of faith and self-denial and the schools must supply them.

Kentucky stands low in the scale of general education, because of the indifference of the people to its needs.

Kentucky is not giving her children an equal chance, educationally speaking with the children of many poorer States; and as a result, there is a possibility that her sons may become servants in the house of their fathers. All the best positions practically in the educational work in Kentucky are held by men and women from other States. This is not fair.

The average white child in Kentucky has not an equal opportunity with the average negro child; for the majority of white children are being educated under rural conditions while the majority of colored children live in the cities. This is not fair. Country people should see to it that their children have an equal chance with others.

The only way the rural school can be made as good as the city school is through county and district taxation. The counties in Kentucky should build good school houses in every district and put good teachers within the reach of every child. It will pay to do so.

The Common School does not prepare fully for life's duties therefore there should be a public High School in every county.

The colleges and universities of our State are crippled because there are so few high schools to prepare students for them, and because there are so few highly educated teachers to inspire students to "climb the heights."

Kentucky needs more university men; for the real advance now being made along industrial lines are for the most part, the work of these men—highly trained in the arts and sciences.

A school tax is not really a tax, but an investment; for, suppose society invests \$100 in the education of a boy, will she not get it back with compound interest through the long years of his manhood?

It pays the individual to be educated. It pays every individual, and that which pays every unit of society, pays society itself.

It will pay Kentucky in every way, to give every one of her children a common school education; it will pay her to give as many as possible a high school education; and it will pay her to give thousands of her sons and daughters university training.

Education measures the distance from savage to civilized life. The creation and security of wealth depends upon the education of the people.

It may not be right to make one man help to educate another man's children for the parent's sake; but it is right to make every man who enjoys the blessings and security of civilized society to help prepare the next generation for citizenship.

ST. JOHN'S DAY LEAGUE

The St. John's Day League of Madison County Masonic lodges meets this year on June the 24th, at the Berea Fair Grounds. Everybody remember the successful meeting of this League at Richmond last year. It is a permanent institution to Madison County the object of which is a social outing for the Masons, their families and friends.

The same arrangements which were made last year will be followed this year. Let every Mason come and bring the children, bring his friends and the baskets.

There will be a special train on the L. and N. leaving Richmond about 9:30 a. m. returning about 3:30 p. m. This train will connect with the morning train on the L. and A. from Valley View returning in time to catch the afternoon train for Valley View.

This will be a great convenience for all persons from Richmond, Waco, Union City, Red House, White Hall and Valley View, and save them the big drive from Richmond to Berea. Fare for the round trip fifty cents.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Last Page)

ban who have been in school at Berea came home Friday.—Mr. Jeff Vagers and daughter Katherine were the guests of Mrs. R. J. Scrivner one day last week.—Mr. James Warford of Berea and Master John Burnham Scrivner of Richmond visited relatives at this place from Thursday till Monday.—Several men from this place attended County Court at Irvine Monday.—Little Della Warford is sick.

GARRARD COUNTY.

PAINT LICK.

Paint Lick, June 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stowe are the proud parents of a big boy which arrived at their house June 10th.—Mrs. Susie Stowe has been quite ill for the past week.—R. H. Soper and family of this place and Bert Soper and wife of Lancaster were the guests of C. H. Baker last Sunday.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Irvine Stowe died June 8th. Its remains were laid to rest at old Paint Lick. We join in extending sympathy toward the bereaved parents.

"A little one from us has gone, A voice we loved is stilled, A place is vacant in our home, Which can never be filled.

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Gabbard were the guests of C. C. Blanton at Berea last Saturday night.—We are having so much rain that the farmers are behind.—Prospects for wheat are fine in Garrard Co.—Sunday, June 24th is Bro Bryant's preaching day at Wallaceston. Every body come.

LAUREL COUNTY.

BONHAM

Bonham, June 7.—Mr. Jss. Hoskins who has been so low with fever is still improving.—Farmers are badly behind with their crops owing to the wet weather. The corn crop looks nice.—Mr. Charley Clitchen's wife is sick.—We are glad to say old preacher Templeton who has been down with small-pox so long is out again visiting his friends this week at Pine Grove. He is planning to go to Frank Hick's Wednesday to stay a few days.—Old aunt Sallie Collier who has been visiting her friends and relatives around Bonham for a while has gone to Corbin to see her daughter and stay with her for a few days.

Hamilton, O., Letter

Hamilton, O., June 14.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Durham died last week.—Farmers are delayed with their work by the long wet spell.—There is an excellent crop of cherries in this part of Ohio.—Tuesday is commencement day for the Hamilton High School.—Dr. Thos. Stewart of Cincinnati, O., will give a stereopticon lecture at the First Baptist church next Tuesday night on "The Eye, or How We See."—A man was killed by a train here last week while coupling cars. Also a two year old child was killed by a passenger train.—The First Baptist church will hold their annual picnic at the Butler County Fair grounds next Friday. Next Sunday will be "Children's Day" at their church.—Mr. E. E. Gabbard a student at E. K. S. N. school at Richmond, Ky., who won the prize in the Oratorical contest in that school spent one week visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. Gabbard in Hamilton. He left last Sunday to attend Commencement at Berea College and will then go to Danville, Ky., as a delegate to the Y. M. C. A. conference to be held in that city June 11-17.—The Y. M. C. A. of Hamilton gave the employees of the Champion Coated Paper mills a social at the Y. M. C. A. last Thursday night.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Gabbard and family and E. E. Gabbard visited the Zoo and other places of interest in Cincinnati last Saturday.—A Gospel-Auto party from Cincinnati held services each night last week on the streets of Hamilton and closed with an enormous gathering at the First

Baptist church last Sunday night, converting many. They left Monday for Middletown, O. The Rev. Mr. Darling had the party in charge.

Three doctors were operating on a man for appendicitis. After the operation was completed one of the doctors missed a small sponge. The patient was reopened, the sponge found within, and the man sewed up again. Immediately the second doctor missed a needle. Again the patient was opened and closed. The third doctor missed a pair of scissors. "Gentlemen," said the victim as they were about to open him up again, "for heaven's sake if you're going to keep this up, put buttons on me."—R. Bigelow Lockwood.

No Danger from Jimmie's Knife. On Jimmie's birthday his mother gave him a knife. A little friend told him that he ought to give his mother a penny so that it would not cut their friendship, whereupon Jimmie replied: "It won't cut anything else, so I guess it won't cut our friendship."—Delinctor.

Give me good work to do, that I may forget myself and find peace in doing it for Thee. Though I am poor, send me to carry some gift to those who are poorer. Some cheer to those who are more lonely.

—Henry Van Dyke.

Troubles will look small later. I wrote down my troubles every day; And after a few short years, When I turned to the heartaches passed away, I read them with smiles—not tears. I put away my pen and my quill pen. —John Boyle O'Reilly.

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Squares, close mesh. The most serviceable fence on the market for poultry yards, orchards and gardens, and of no greater cost than setting. Write for catalog of fence for all purposes.
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Feathers, Tailow, Beeswax, Ginseng, Golden Seal, (Yellow Root), etc. We are Dealers, and can do better for you than agents or commission merchants. Reference, any Bank in Louisville. Write for weekly price list and shipping tags. We furnish wool bags free.
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It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—
THE FORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT Liver Medicine
The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not irritate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.
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RANGER REVOLVING BARB WIRE
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Every Month

writes Mrs. E. Fournier of Lake Charles, La., "I used to suffer from headache, backache, side ache, pressing-down pains, and could hardly walk. At last I took Cardui, and now I feel good all the time."

TAKE CARDUI
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Cardui is a medicine that has been found to act upon the cause of most women's pains, strengthening the weakened womanly organs, that suffer because their work is too hard for them.

It is not a pain "killer," but a true female remedy, composed of purely vegetable ingredients, perfectly harmless and recommended for all sick women, old or young. Try Cardui. Women's Relief.

AT ALL DRUG STORES

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Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

Berea Publishing Co.
(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager.

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There would be fewer divorces, says a noted composer, if we had more music. We doubt it. Many a happy home has been broken up by the presence of a perfectly upright piano.

Castro left much of his fortune in the hands of European hotelkeepers. He was unwise to choose a time when the regular American tourist was at home saving his money.

A German professor has discovered the trachoma germ, though it was hiding in the eye of an ape. Who but a professor would have thought of looking for it there?

European swindlers who circulated \$400,000 worth of bad money in this country were most inconsiderate. The secret service has enough on its mind without this foreign interference.

As long as England expects women who set the social pace to shoot pheasants and deer it must expect somewhat excessive readiness to resort to physical violence when suffragettes get excited.

In writing a "code" letter that may accidentally fall into other hands than those of the person for whom it is intended, it is better to avoid such words as "peach," and use "mud fence," "kangaroo," "turnip," or some equally harmless substitute.

Sheep-shearing machines are now used quite extensively in Australia. In Tasmania they are just beginning to be installed. It seems only a question of time when all the sheep shearing in this island will be done by machinery, driven by steam, electric or gasoline power.

A naval court-martial has declared that the delicious delights of a happy honeymoon are no excuse for desertion from the service. As long as the cold-blooded abstraction called naval service can command legs which march and arms which carry weapons little it reckons of hearts that love.

That Americana find life especially sweeter than other nations is proved by the figures showing candy consumption. The candy bill of the United States for 1908 is \$100,000,000. This not only shows a tendency to a greater sweetness in national life, but also that if times are growing more prosaic, romance is dying hard.

An injunction has been issued by a court in Ohio forbidding a man from making love to an attractive widow. When it comes to ordering a man not to fall in love, they might as well issue injunctions against ducks swimming. Even Shakespeare, who suggested that lovers should be put in a madhouse, did not go so far as to hint at jail.

China needs a ruler who will come out in the open, live the life of a good sovereign and keep in mind that this is the twentieth century, not the tenth. Until that land gets such an emperor her lack of modern civilization and her abhorrence of modern ideas will keep her far in the background among the progressive nations of the world.

The announcement is made of a decrease in the sale of darning cotton for stockings. This may be either the result of prosperity which allows people to buy new clothes and not mend their old ones so much, or it may corroborate the charge made recently that American women are the laziest on earth. The evidence on either side is bound to be interesting.

Prince de Sagan is said to be a social outcast in Paris, ostracized by the very select circle in which he formerly moved. It is not because of any more lapses of which he may be guilty. Far from it; society formerly received him gladly for all his well-known record. It is because he has refused to accept a challenge to fight Count Mont de Castellane, and has thereby "offended a gentleman." French "honor" is a funny thing. The whole business is like an act in a comic opera.

A murderer was electrocuted in New Jersey and physicians were refused permission to try to resuscitate the victim. The New Jersey authorities have the right idea. When a criminal is once dead, it is the best to let him stay dead.

BLOW TO WATERWAY

ENGINEERS DECLARE 14-FOOT CHANNEL WOULD BE TOO COSTLY.

PUT PRICE AT \$128,000,000

Board Reports to Congress That Yearly Amount Necessary for Maintenance Would Be \$6,000,000—Plan Nine-Foot Project.

Washington.—The proposed 14-foot deep waterway project from St. Louis to the gulf received a blow when the board of engineers reported to congress that such a waterway is not desirable. The waterway would cost \$128,000,000 for construction and \$6,000,000 annually for maintenance, the engineers say.

The report was based on a survey of the Mississippi river by a special board of engineers, created by act of congress. The conclusions reached by both the special board and the regular board of engineers are practically the same.

In considering the commercial phases of the question, the special board reported that although it had sought to obtain from commercial organizations facts as to the prospective commerce which requires a 14-foot channel, it has received very little definite information. It added that no actual large future developments of commerce are yet in sight.

The position was taken that ocean and lake vessels, such as would require a 14-foot instead of a nine-foot channel, would not be an economic means of transporting products on the river. Due to the necessity of building an ocean vessel of sufficient strength to resist storms, its cost in the United States, was estimated at about \$71 for each ton of freight carried. On the great lakes the cost was estimated at \$41.50. The Mississippi river steamboats and barges, capable of transporting 10,000 tons of freight on an 8 1/2-foot draft, can be built for about \$12 per ton of freight carried, it was estimated. Furthermore the board pointed out, a modern lake freighter is poorly constructed for navigating a tortuous river with a swift current. When a new type of vessel has been designed, the board suggested, there will be an immediate demand for a channel of greater depth than 14 feet.

The report of the regular board that it is not desirable to construct a navigable channel 14 feet deep from St. Louis or from Chicago to the mouth of the Mississippi was based on the conclusion of the special board that only commerce originating from sources that do not at present ship by river would justify the great cost of a 14-foot waterway.

It is claimed that the present demands of commerce between St. Louis and the gulf will be adequately met by an eight-foot channel from St. Louis to the mouth of the Ohio, and a channel of not less than nine feet in depth below the mouth of the Ohio. The board's belief is that an eight-foot channel from Chicago to St. Louis corresponding with the present eight-foot project from St. Louis to Cairo, is the least that would adequately meet the demands of commerce.

It adds that such a waterway would be desirable provided its cost is reasonable. Present and prospective demands of commerce between Chicago and the gulf would be adequately served, the board reports, by a through nine-foot channel to the gulf. Estimates for these channels have not been completed, but are promised to congress by next December.

WAR ON INCOME TAX.

Taft Plan Fails to Bring Republican Peace—Would Assess the Corporations.

Washington.—After a conference at the White House between President Taft and Senator Aldrich it was stated that the finance committee of the senate would consent to pinning in the tariff bill a two per cent. tax upon the net earnings of corporations if the supporters of the income tax amendments would accept it and withdraw their proposition. This suggestion, it is declared, came from President Taft and was designed to prevent a split in the Republican party over the income tax feature.

Senator Aldrich communicated the plan to Senators Cummins and Borah, who are the leaders of the progressive Republicans who have favored the Cummins income tax amendment. These senators consulted with their colleagues and, as a result, the plan was repudiated by them.

Woman Dies at Convention.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—At the state encampment of the G. A. R. Tuesday night, Mrs. Alice Newman of Des Moines, wife of Adj. Gen. Newman, died of apoplexy.

She was stricken in the convention hall. The first session of the encampment was held with 2,000 persons in attendance.

Lumber Firm Is Bankrupt.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—The firm of R. M. Smith & Co., lumber dealers, with large holdings in West Virginia, Indiana and Louisiana, was adjudged a bankrupt by Federal Judge Dayton on voluntary petition. The firm's liabilities are given at \$470,558, with assets of \$384,418.

Mother of Nine Killed.

Reading, Pa.—While picking coal on the Reading railway here Mrs. Harry A. Gules, the mother of nine children, was run down and killed.

THE REHEARSAL.



THE LAST DAY OF SCHOOL IS NEAR.

MURDER REVEALED BY A DOG

CANINE GIVES GOTHAM POLICE A MYSTERY TO SOLVE.

Fox Terrier Smells Package Given to Boy and Barks Warning—Jealousy May Be Motive.

New York.—The keen scent of a dog led to the discovery of a murder Friday the mystery of which the police are thus far baffled in solving. The victim, Samuel Bersin, a decorator, had been cut to pieces and his head was not found until after canine instinct pointed the way to the discovery of the dismembered body.

Robbery, jealousy or revenge, the latter two suggested motives involving a woman and a love affair, are being worked upon, but only with the usual police formality of investigating all sides of a crime.

An autopsy performed on the victim's dismembered body showed that Bersin had been partly asphyxiated before his throat was slashed and the body mutilated in a manner similar to the famous Goldensuppe case of years ago.

The dismembered body, wrapped in oil cloth, was left by a stranger in the care of a boy in Catherine street. Subsequently the man's head, which was missing, was found lying on a pile of refuse under the Brooklyn bridge.

Not since the Goldensuppe case of a decade ago has a murder so mystified the police. For two hours the boy stood in front of a public school building in Monroe street waiting for the return of the man who had given him two bundles containing the dismembered body. A fox terrier smelled the blood in the packages and barked at them so vigorously and persistently that his owner called a policeman and the discovery resulted.

On the wrapper of each parcel, one of which contained the torso and the other the legs and arms, was boldly written the words, "Black Hand."

Detectives couple this with the recent activity of the secret service among "Black Hand" operators in the middle west and declare that the murdered man was the victim of an Italian blackmailing society.

Bersin had been wearing two hand-some diamond rings and these with what ever money he carried were missing when the body was found.

Mrs. Mollie Isaacson, the murdered man's sister, informed the police that Bersin had been greatly depressed for the last month because a young woman with whom he was in love had forbidden him to call upon her. Mrs. Isaacson said that Bersin had a jealous rival for the girl's affection and stood much in fear of the other man.

Stem Torrent in Canal.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—After a night of hard work the employees of the Canadian ship canal here succeeded in partially shutting off the torrent of water which has been roaring through the canal since the lock gates were torn out by the steamer Perry G. Walker. The pressure against the dam is now so great that the forcing of those four remaining wickets down.

The steamer Assinaboin put into Detroit and spent the night. The Perry G. Walker was not so badly injured as first reported.

Fire Flares on a Train.

Smyrna Mills, Me.—The flaming forests of northern Arrostook overwhelmed the little village of Hillman, a new hamlet on the Ashland branch of the Bangor & Arrostook railroad, seven miles north of Smyrna Mills, Friday, and destroyed every building in the settlement.

The population, consisting of 50 persons, was saved from death by the timely arrival of a special train.

Missing from Ocean Steamer.

Naples.—On the arrival of Genoa of the North German Lloyd steamer Berlin Friday, it was ascertained that Holland Bennett, a lawyer of Boston who was traveling with his bride of one month, was missing from the vessel, and the belief prevailed among the passengers that he fell overboard and was drowned. Mr. Bennett disappeared Thursday night while the steamer was making the run from Genoa to this port, and while his wife was with a number of friends in the saloon.

MINNESOTA BANKERS MEET.

Eminent Financiers Address the Annual Convention of Their Association at Lake Minnetonka.

Lake Minnetonka, Minn.—Tonka Bay hotel fairly swarmed with men of money Monday, for the Minnesota Bankers' association is holding its twentieth annual convention there, and members and their families have come from nearly every city and town in the state.

The opening session was held Monday morning and after a prayer by Rev. C. J. Swain of Excelsior President Joseph Chapman, Jr., vice-president of the Northwestern National bank of Minneapolis delivered his annual address. The other speakers of the morning and their topic were: William J. Olcott, Duluth, "The development of the mining and transportation of iron ores of the Lake Superior district;" William H. Joyce, New York, "Risks and Burglary Insurance;" Congressman Frank N. Nye, "The Tariff," and L. O. Thorpe, Willmar, "Recent Bank Legislation."

In the afternoon the bankers enjoyed addresses by two eminent financiers. George E. Roberts, president of the Commercial National bank of Chicago, spoke on "Postal Savings Banks," and Col. Fred F. Farnsworth, secretary of the American Bankers' association, discussed the problems of that organization. Then the bankers and their wives boarded boats for Isle Royale park, where they were entertained all the evening.

"BLACK HAND" LIKE MAFIA.

Ohio Organization Governed Like the Old Society—Many Branches Are Found.

Cincinnati.—Revelations in the extortion, plotting and murder by the "Black Hand" as uncovered by the post-office inspectors from the Cincinnati office show conclusively that the band in Columbus, Marion, Dennison and Bellefontaine and other Ohio towns, was organized along the same lines as the old Mafia, but, if anything with a much better system for concealing its movements.

It is now known that the Ohio "Black Hand" or the "Society of the Banana," as its members style themselves, had a branch in Pittsburg, Pa. and one in Chicago, and a line that extended to South Dakota. Regular meetings were held and the money obtained sent to Italy.

MEAT PROBE ORDERED.

Secretary Wilson Sends Inspectors to East St. Louis to Investigate Harms' Charges.

Washington.—The department of agriculture promptly accepted the challenge of J. F. Harms, a government meat inspector at East St. Louis, Ill., who, in tendering his resignation to Secretary Wilson, makes serious charges against the meat inspection system at the National stock yards and demands an investigation relative to his allegations.

An immediate and thorough investigation into Harms' charges concerning the East St. Louis packing houses was ordered and two inspectors have gone to East St. Louis.

Diphtheria Closes School.

Watertown, Conn.—Taft school was closed for the school year owing to the reappearance of diphtheria, which was epidemic recently. Knight Crowles of Chicago has been taken ill with the malady.

Charles Taft, son of President Taft, and a student at the school, has not been exposed to the disease, it was stated. The seniors will remain here for their college entrance examinations, but all other students will leave for home immediately.

Novel Vessel Is Launched.

New York.—A vessel of remarkable character was launched in Brooklyn Saturday in the presence of a number of scientists. It is the auxiliary yacht Carnegie, built for the Carnegie Institution, and it is to be used in carrying on ocean surveys to correct compass data, practically no iron, steel or other magnetic metal enters into its construction. The vessel was christened by Miss Dorothy L. Bauer, daughter of Dr. L. A. Bauer, director of the department of terrestrial magnetism in the Carnegie institution.

SIX KILLED BY BOLT OF LIGHTNING

Enormous Damage Done By Storm in the Mountains of Virginia.

Big Stone Gap, Va., June 14.—Loss of life and property followed in the wake of a cloudburst and electrical storm which swept over this section early Sunday morning, washing out railroad tracks, creating landslides and causing a ten-foot raise in Powell river, a sluggish mountain stream.

The storm's center lay north of Big Stone Gap, along the lines of the Louisville & Nashville and Interstate railroads, where it did greatest damage, the Interstate losing three miles of track between Appalachia and Stonegap, leaving a passenger train stranded at Arno, while big slides in deep cuts at Appalachia and Dorchester Junction are reported.

Reports are that Mrs. Michael Fekete, her infant and four other persons were killed near Dorchester in a house struck by lightning, and that a small house with three occupants was swept down the river from near Blackwood.

The armature of a 500-horse-power generating dynamo in the Powell Valley Light and Power Co.'s plant, at this place, which furnishes light for 6,000 people in Big Stone Gap and surrounding towns, was burned out by lightning, the chief electrician narrowly escaping electrocution.

Some people have placed the estimate of damages to crops and property sustained in this section from Saturday night's storm and other bad storms during the past week at \$100,000.

TRIBESMEN KILL 5,000 PERSONS

In Raid of Persian District, It Is Reported—Russian Consul Appealed To For Protection.

St. Petersburg, June 14.—A dispatch to the Novorossiya from Astara states that the Shakhsevan tribesmen are ravaging the Ardabil district in Azerbaijan, the most northwesterly province of Persia.

According to dispatches 5,000 persons have been killed and the leading inhabitants have appealed to the Russian consul for protection.

The news from Persia of the past two weeks shows that a state of anarchy reigns in nearly every district of the shah's domain.

In the larger cities there are incessant clashes between the reactionaries and the constitutionalists, and in the rural districts the nomadic tribes take advantage of the absence of troops to invade and plunder villages, to commit indescribable crimes on women and young girls and to burn the crops of the farmers.

Both Russia and Turkey are rushing troops to the disturbed region, but both governments are accused of mercenary aims, Turkey especially being openly accused of having planned the seizure of the fertile territory.

Lightning Struck Church.

Green Bay, Wis., June 14.—Lightning that struck the steeple of Holy Cross Catholic church during mass at Bay Settlement, near here, Sunday morning, killed one man, shocked and injured 16 others, two of whom may not survive, and partially wrecked the edifice. The worshippers rushed terror-stricken through the church, and during the stampede many were injured.

Reached a Dizzy Height.

Pittsfield, Mass., June 14.—The ascension of the balloon Mnaschnetts, which started from here at 12:17 a. m. Sunday, with Wm. Van Sleet, of this city, as pilot, and W. C. Bramhall and Edgar J. Robbins, of Boston, as passengers, was ended at 10:32 a. m. Sunday in the town of East Alstead, N. H. The balloonists reached a height of 10,000 feet.

Shot His Father.

Philadelphia, June 14.—When trying to escape from a policeman who had pinned him under arrest, charged with the larceny of a peanut stand, William Robinson, 17 years old, early Sunday shot his father, James Robinson, in the body, inflicting a wound which sent him to a hospital in a critical condition.

Family Chloroformed By Robbers.

Birmingham, Ala., June 14.—A. B. Crowder and his family at Rutledge Springs, near Bessemer, were chloroformed and the dwelling was ransacked. Something like \$200 in money was secured. Dogs followed the trail leading from the house, but without success. The inmates of the house will recover.

Nineteen Die in Battle.

Therion, June 14.—A report received here from Tabriz says that an altercation between the Turkish consul at Salmas and gendarmes led to a conflict with Turkish troops, in which 12 Persians and 7 Turks were killed.

Jeweler Dies in Taxicab.

New York, June 14.—While on his way to Philadelphia with a \$20,000 diamond necklace for a customer George W. Barrett, manager of Tiffany's shipping department, was stricken with failure of the heart and died in a taxicab.

Hotel Guests Lose \$11.

El Paso, Tex., June 14.—The Lodge, a summer hotel at Clondorff, N. M., burned Sunday morning. The guests fled in night clothing, losing everything, and are being cared for in private homes. The total loss is \$80,000.



BASIS OF SUCCESS.

Distinguished English Physician Says Temperance is the Foundation of National Prosperity.

In the course of an address delivered in London recently, Sir Victor Horsley, the distinguished British physician, said they were all citizens of a great Empire, but it had only recently occurred to many that to maintain that empire they must individually study the conditions of national life. It was no longer a question of political economy; it was the question of seeing how far every member of the race could live healthily and work happily. The report of the house of commons committees on physical decadence had made the matter one of vital importance, and there were two things to recognize—the housing of the population and the evils of alcohol—which were salient features in social reform. If he could only make people see, as he hoped they would be able to see, that temperance was the foundation of national prosperity and efficiency, he would have done some share of this work as a citizen.

In the hospitals the cost of alcohol had decreased from \$40,000 in 1869 to \$15,000 in 1902, and in the L. C. C. asylums, although the number of patients had vastly increased, its consumption had decreased also. This showed what was thought of it as a drug.

The income of the nation had risen 50 per cent. in ten years, but could they say it was wisely spent when they saw that 40 millions were spent on corn and no less than 160 millions on alcohol? When money was thrown away like this, was it fair to turn round and complain of commercial depression?

Statements that they had reached the limits of taxation were founded on sheer ignorance. Would higher taxation reduce the number of public-houses? Most certainly it would do so, as he had seen in Canada. He did not believe in disinterested management nor in municipalization, but that from the moral, economic, and physiological aspects the better life of the nation demanded the diuse of alcohol.

ALCOHOL RESTRICTS PROGRES

Is Direct Cause of Insanity In About Twelve to Fifteen Per Cent of All Cases.

Obstacles to race progress and the relation of immigration to race improvement in the United States were the principal subjects discussed at the closing sessions of the thirteenth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia.

The interesting session was that at which obstacles to race progress were discussed. Dr. Charles L. Dana of New York laid great stress upon alcohol as a serious obstacle. He said that alcohol is a direct cause of insanity in the general population in about twelve to fifteen per cent. of all cases. An active education propaganda against the use of alcohol by persons under thirty years, he continued, would do more good than attempts at positive prohibition. Almost all cases of drunkenness and dipsomania, he said, develop before the age of 30 years.

Champ S. Andrews of New York discussed quackery, the drug habit, and the limitations of legislation in remedying public health evils.

E. D. Warfield, president of Lafayette college, gave views on the moral influence of women in American society. His views were highly favorable to women, except in certain cases, such as the irresponsible rich, among whom women, he said, are found "publicly and without shame copying the vices of men."

To Reduce Number of Wineshops.

A curious action, as reported in the British temperance press, is being taken by a syndicate of licensed wine-shopkeepers in Paris. A license to sell wine and spirits is not on the same basis in Paris as it is in London, where anyone may sell wine to be consumed off the premises, but a license is necessary for the keeping of a tavern. These licenses are granted by the police, and are never refused or canceled as long as the holder of them attends to the good behavior of his customers. In consequence, the number of wineshops and taverns in Paris has become enormous, and the syndicate of wine-shopkeepers is petitioning, in the interests of its members, that fewer licenses be granted in future. Not long ago the brewers of New York began to reduce the number of their licensed houses, under somewhat similar conditions, the action in both cases being for the benefit of the trade.

Little Crime in Norway.

A new book descriptive of Norway and its people, "In Viking Land," by Will S. Monroe, contains the following observations on the subject of drink in that country.

The crime problem is less serious in Norway than in many European countries, and there has been marked diminution during the past 30 years with the decrease in the use of alcoholic beverages. The decrease has been most marked in the matter of theft and offenses against public morals.

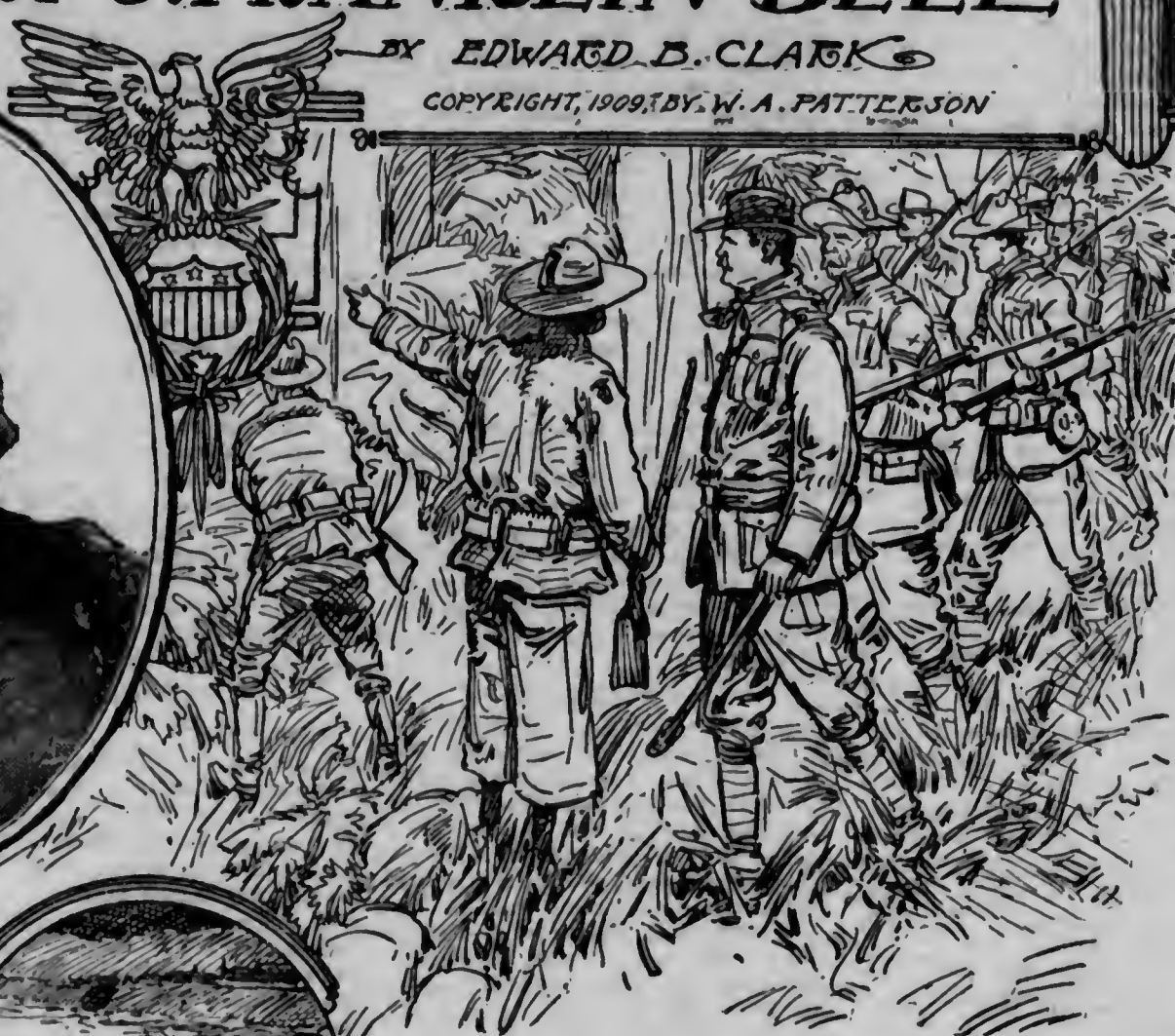
DEEDS OF J. FRANKLIN BELL

BY EDWARD B. CLARK
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MAJOR GENERAL J. FRANKLIN BELL

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WASHINGTON. — President Taft has reappointed Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell as chief of the general staff, United States army. Gen. Bell has held this office for some years, and it is understood that at the end of another year of service in the position, he will be succeeded by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood.

Some second Kipling should write of one of the deeds of J. Franklin Bell. The general went over to the Philippines as a first lieutenant of the Seventh cavalry. He had not been in the islands long before he was put in command of a volunteer force composed almost wholly of regulars whose term of enlistment had expired, but who were willing to take on a short term of duty to help in the clearing up of the work which they aided in starting.

Back in one of the provinces was a band of Tagalogs who had given the government forces all kinds of trouble. One of their chief villages was "located," and Gen. Bell with his following of old campaigners took the trail for its capture. The commanding officer had been through campaigns against the Sioux, the Apaches, and other tribes of the mountains and plains, and taken more than one leaf from the book of knowledge of savage warfare.

Guides led the force to the vicinity of the Tagalog village. Night fell and the Tagalogs were all unsuspecting of the approach of the white enemy. At three o'clock in the morning, when sleep always hangs heavy on the eyes, Bell led his men toward the village. The Tagalogs had sentinels posted along an outlying line. After the manner of the people of the plains the soldiers crept silently between the pickets, only one of whom was vigilant enough to detect the presence of the enemy. He was silenced before he had a chance to startle the air with a cry or a shot.

Straight into the village went Bell at the head of his men. Dawn streaks were beginning to show in the sky, but the warriors were asleep past the ordinary waking, for were not the sentinels posted, and were they not bound by every tradition of tribal honor to be awake and watchful?

Lieut. Bell had given his men orders. The village was cordoned with troops and there wasn't a mousehole of escape. Bell has a whimsical humor. In the very heart of the Tagalog village was an old muzzle-loading ligna cannon, a trophy taken by the Tagalogs from the Spaniards of another day, and which the natives were hoping to use against the equally hated Americans. Bell detailed a loading party of three men. The three became boys again, and they rammed the piece full of powder and grass wadding, after the manner of loading a Fourth of July cannon on the village green in the home land.

The light of coming day was strong enough for the conducting of operations. A lanyard was pulled and the brazen piece roared out its revellie. The sound of it shook the foundations of the Tagalog huts; it roused the warrior sleepers as would the cracking of doomday. They came armed, but naked to the fray. The Tagalogs looked on bayonet points and down gun barrels and surrender came instant.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell is the youngest officer who ever held the position of chief of staff. He is a genial general and he is willing to talk when he properly may on the subjects touching his profession. As the joker put it, he is a Bell who knows when to ring off. He avoids the sins of silence and of speech, wherein he shows that he is wiser in his generation than some of his predecessors were in their generation.

When his promotion came the chief of staff jumped from a captaincy to a brigadier generalship, and his tremendous rank stride did not bring forth one word of criticism from soldier or civilian. Since then he has become a major general. The army officers who were jumped said that Bell earned his promotion, and that if other promotions were, like his, based solely on service quality, there would be no heart burnings under the blouse.

When the Seventh cavalry, in which Gen. Bell was then a lieutenant, reached the Philippines, the Spanish troops were still in possession, for Dewey had reduced the fleet, but not Manila city and its immediate defenses. Information was wanted concerning the Spanish earthworks. Lieut. Bell volunteered to get it. He didn't tell any one

how he was going to get it. His method was daring and novel.

Under cover of the darkness he went to the water front, stripped off his clothes and plunged in. He is a

once a private in the ranks. For two years he was an enlisted man, serving in the regulars. He joined in 1861, choosing the cavalry arm of the service, and to it he remained faithful through all the years of his duty. He is one of the finest riders that the army claims.

There have been many stories of Japanese spies who have been found taking notes of American army operations and equipment. The Japs got their first object lesson in the way American soldiers do things from Gen. Chaffee. That object lesson doubtless has had some influence in modifying the thought which the orientals held that they could whip the Americans out of hand. Gen. Chaffee was in command of the expedition which went to the relief of the beleaguered embassies at Peking. Japanese officers and men saw him there. The general won a fame in China which is not confined to the American continent.

The generals of Europe have given testimony that Adna R. Chaffee is a great soldier. Orders to take command of the Chinese expedition reached Gen. Chaffee while he was at Nagasaki on board a steamer which was to take him to the Philippines. The order was unexpected, and the general had practically no chance for campaign preparations. He was to go into a strange land, to lead an expedition against a strange people, and not only was it expected of him that he be successful, but that success be won quickly, for the lives of many Americans were in danger within sight of the walls of the "Forbidden City."

The general arrived at Tien-tsin too late to take part in the battle in which the brave Maj. Liscum of the Ninth infantry lost his life. Not only was the American soldier spurred to quick marching action by the knowledge of the imminent peril of the Americans at Peking, but he was spurred by the knowledge that the soldiers of other nations were to take part in the relief expedition, and he wished the men of his own country to show themselves worthy in the sight of the men of other countries.

They did show themselves worthy, and they responded to the call of their commander with an alacrity that made the American leaders instead of followers in that march beset with difficulties and dangers almost unparalleled in modern warfare.

There are men in the army to-day who firmly believe that Gen. Chaffee did not sleep an hour during the march to Peking. The soldiers who made the march declare that the nights in China are black, that it is impossible to see anything at all without the aid of artificial light, and those in the bivouacs of the soldiers were forbidden for precautionary reasons. There was no definite knowledge of the forces that might be in the path of the expedition, and so one knew what surprises the night might cover. Gen. Chaffee, his soldiers say, constituted himself a sentinel who refused to be relieved from guard, and through the nights he was alert and watching, and through the days he was alert and marching.

There are stories by the scores of men who are supposed to have heard him. The hero of the book of fiction sheds bullets as a slate roof sheds rain, and in the reading of it one finds it hard to believe that any truth could be stranger than this fiction. If Gen. Chaffee doesn't hear a charmed life he has the largest allowance of luck that has fallen to any one man.

Gen. Chaffee has been four times brevetted for bravery. Two of the brevet commissions came to him for gallantry in the civil war service, and two for gallantry in battles with the Indians. He once led a cavalry charge over rough and precipitous bluffs, where a cavalry charge was thought to be a feat well-nigh impossible.

He rode at the head of his men straight into a body of armed Indians, scattering them, but not until they had poured volley after volley into Chaffee's oncoming command. That charge gave the soldier his brevet commission as a lieutenant colonel.

When the Spanish-American war broke out Chaffee was made a brigadier general of volunteers. He was in the very thick of the fighting in front of Santiago. Capt. Arthur Lee, a British army officer detailed by his government to watch the field operations in Cuba, attached himself to the headquarters of Gen. Chaffee. Capt. Lee wrote a story about the campaign in which he paid to Gen. Chaffee the highest tribute that it is possible for one soldier to pay to another.

BRIEF STATE NEWS

Items of Special Interest to Our Readers

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES.

Special Session of Breathitt County Grand Jury Impaneled for Investigation of Shooting of ex-Sheriff Callahan.

Jackson, Ky.—A special session of the Breathitt county grand jury for the investigation of the ambushing and shooting of ex-Sheriff Ed Callahan, was impaneled by Circuit Judge J. H. Adams, whose address to the jury was principally an abuse of the daily press or their representatives for meddling in such matters, and a defense of himself and the local republican organization in their alleged connection with the defense of Smith and Johnson. The court asked the jury to make a complete investigation of the shooting of Callahan, which "might prove to have been an assassination." Blackstone Cardwell, a leader of the "Hogback" organization, which brought about the political downfall of the late Judge James Hargis in the last county election, was appointed foreman.

AUDITOR JAMES SAYS

There Will Not Be a Deficit of \$2,000,000 or \$2,500,000 When General Assembly Meets.

Frankfort, Ky.—Auditor Frank P. James issued a statement saying that there will not be a deficit in the state treasury of \$2,000,000 or \$2,500,000 when the next general assembly meets. In this estimate, however, he and Gov. Willson disagree, for in a communication from Gov. Willson to Auditor James about May 1 Gov. Willson asked the latter to give the condition of the state's finances, and said from reports he had received from inspectors he estimated the deficit would be about \$2,500,000. The statement of Auditor James will bring fire from the democrats who preceded him, as he claims there were left in round numbers debts amounting to \$1,150,000 when he came into office, while the democrats claim that the money left in the treasury free of debt was largely in excess of the amount which Auditor James says the state owed.

INTERURBAN CONNECTION

Between Louisville and Cincinnati Soon to Be Established, Says President Andrew.

Louisville, Ky.—Direct interurban connection between Louisville and Cincinnati will soon be established, according to announcement made by J. M. Andrew, president of the Louisville & Northern, who says that company plans the immediate erection of a branch line between Scottsburg and Madison, Ind., where it will connect with another line to Aurora, Lawrenceburg and Cincinnati. The company already operates a through service from this city to Indianapolis. President Andrew says the line will be built at once.

CRYING NEED IN KENTUCKY

Is to Take State Institutions Out of Politics and Put Medical Men on Boards.

Owensboro, Ky.—Declaring that the crying need in Kentucky is to take all state institutions forever out of politics and to put medical men on the boards of control, who properly will care for the inmates of the asylums and prisons, Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, of Kalamazoo, Mich., who has spent a month studying the sanitary and general health conditions in Kentucky, brought her tour to a close in Owensboro.

Owensboro, Ky.—The Kentucky Federation of Women's clubs elected as president, Mrs. James Leech; vice presidents, Mrs. J. B. Mitchell, Mrs. J. T. Smith, Mrs. James A. Rudy, Mrs. John Thixton; recording secretary, Mrs. Morris Bartlett; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ora S. Barnett; treasurer, Miss Lucy Simms; auditor, Mrs. Laura Clay; general secretary, Mrs. Letcher Riker.

Louisville, Ky.—Active work in preparation for the annual convention of the National Association of Life Insurance Underwriters, which is to be held in this city next October, was begun when committees were appointed and put to work.

Lexington, Ky.—Miss Julia Spurr was elected regent of the local chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Milton J. Durham was nominated as a candidate for vice president-general of the state organization.

Winchester, Ky.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Burley Tobacco Society Clarence L. Bus, of Cynthians, the president of the organization, was voted a salary of \$12,000 a year for the past two years, and a salary of \$15,000 from now until October 1.

Louisville, Ky.—Robert W. Bingham, who served four months as mayor of Louisville by appointment of J. C. W. Beckham, governor of the state, authorized his announcement as a candidate for mayor of Louisville.

CAPITAL NOTES

Special School Tax Levy.

The special school tax levy, made in many counties in this state under the new school law, must be collected in the same manner as any of the other county taxes, says Attorney General James Breathitt in an opinion given to State Superintendent of Public Instruction Crabbe.

Court of Appeals Adopts New Rule.

The court of appeals has adopted a new rule through the operation of which its members hope to simplify their work to a large extent. This new rule provides that whenever a case is cited or referred to by counsel in brief or argument, and it has been published in the Kentucky Reports, the official publication of the court, that publication must be cited, referred to and used, and no other.

Interesting News Items

Lexington, Ky.—Secretary Jett Shouse, of the Blue Grass fair, announces a \$500 stake for five-gaited saddle horses, to be decided August 12.

Louisville, Ky.—Fire damaged the furniture store of A. Hirschberg & Co. to the extent of \$10,000, and for a time threatened serious interruption to Louisville's telegraphic facilities.

Beattyville, Ky.—Deputy United States Marshal William Mays accidentally shot and killed Daniel Beard while trying to arrest him in Owsley county on a charge of moonshining.

Lexington, Ky.—Woelfel Henderson won the Dayton trophy in the shoot-off of his tie with Quincy Ward, at the Fayette Gun club grounds. They shot at doubles, Henderson breaking 65 out of 74, and Ward breaking 53.

Louisville, Ky.—A park extending for some distance along the banks of the Ohio river in West Louisville, containing 57 acres, will be added to the park system of Louisville, which will join both Fontaine Ferry and Shawnee parks.

Frankfort, Ky.—The record in the appeal of Beach Hargis, who has been sentenced to serve for life in the penitentiary for the murder of his father, Judge James Hargis, was filed in the court of appeals. It will not be passed on until the September term.

Lexington, Ky.—Messrs. A. De Rudder and N. Griffith, accompanied by Arthur Watjen, of Paris, France, and Louis Watjen, of New York, were here investigating tobacco conditions and looking for a site for the erection of a warehouse and rehandling plant.

Lexington, Ky.—Mayor Skain revoked the saloon licenses of Simeon P. Caywood, Ernest B. Tingle and John Gormley, alleged violators of the Sunday closing law, and ordered that their bonds be forfeited and that \$200 be collected from each by virtue of the forfeiture.

Owingsville, Ky.—Employees of the Clear Creek Lumber Co., of Rowan and Bath, to the number of 100, engaged in cutting and peeling tanbark, struck for higher wages and posted a notice that any men who should undertake to take their jobs would be shot from ambush.

Louisville, Ky.—Louisville business men are up in arms over the proposed removal of the government supply depot from Jeffersonville, Ind., to Chicago, and will file a protest against such action. All commercial organizations in the city will join in the protest.

Lexington, Ky.—Charles P. Rogers, secretary of the American Hemp Co., and Percy Scott, a heavy dealer in hemp, left here for Washington, to lobby for the measure now before congress intended to benefit the hemp industry by putting a tariff of 1½ cents per pound on imported fiber.

Lexington, Ky.—Because of injuries to a consignment of thoroughbred yearlings shipped from here in June, 1905, a jury in the Fayette circuit court gave judgment against the Adams Express Co. to John B. Ewing, agent for H. T. Oxnard, \$2,000; C. B. Hawkins, \$1,999, and A. E. Hundley, \$1,500.

Paris, Ky.—In response to a petition signed by six out of seven members of the city council and hundreds of citizens Mayor O'Brien at a meeting of council rescinded a former order prohibiting Sunday ball playing. Paris will now continue in the Blue Grass League, playing all regular scheduled games.

Inez, Ky.—The Tug River Lumber Co., composed of C. L. Ritter, president; B. B. Burns, secretary and treasurer; M. N. Offutt, vice president and general manager, was recently incorporated with a capital of \$500,000 for the purpose of buying and cutting into lumber a 10,000-acre tract of virgin forest.

Lexington, Ky.—The state administration is short on money and is calling for funds. Sheriff McElroy has been asked by State Auditor James to be prompt in the collection of taxes in this county. It is said a similar request has been made of every sheriff in the state.

Louisville, Ky.—Miss Mattie Watts, representative of the Women's Foreign Missionary Board, and for 30 years a missionary in Brazil, while attempting to alight from a carriage here, fell and broke her hip.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

McKEE.

McKee, June 11.—Farmers in this section are about out of the first weeds.—Mrs. Martha Farmer, wife of Jesse Farmer has been in poor health for several weeks.—Dr. Frank Hays and family left for their home in Oklahoma last Friday.—The Rev. Isaac Messer returned from a two weeks visit in the East last Saturday.—A very substantial and attractive cottage, erected in Gray Hawk by the Board of Home Missions, and occupied by Mrs. Hoover burned down last Wednesday evening. The origin of the fire is unknown. The occupants had been away on a visit for more than a week and there had been no fire during that time. Some neighbors who discovered the fire arrived in time to save some of the furnishings.—Mrs. J. J. Davis and little daughter Clara visited at Maulden last week.—Mrs. Tyra Linnhart visited on Rock Lick Friday and Saturday.—Dr. W. T. Amys and D. G. Collier were in Louisville last week.—The Educational Whirlwind campaign will begin in this county on Sunday, June 27th.—Every minister in the county is requested to deliver an address on Public Education from their pulpits on Sunday, the 27. There will be speeches made at Kerby Knob school house at 10 a. m. on the 28th. Also, at Sand Gap at 2 p. m. on same day. An all day rally at McKee on the 27th, a basketball dinner and common school diplomas awarded to graduates, and lectures on "Better Education" in Jackson County. Then on the 30th there will be speeches made at Gray Hawk at 10 a. m. and at High Knob at 2 p. m. same day. Every body is invited to attend these meetings and lend a helping hand.

GRAY HAWK.

Gray Hawk, June 14.—Farmers are busy plowing and killing weeds.—Miss Reinn Tinscher has been very ill for some time, but is better.—Gray Hawk postoffice is now a money order office.—We had a meeting at the Judd school house conducted by the Rev. Harve Johnson.—George and Delbert Helard paid J. F. Tischer a short visit Sunday last.—Mr. Thos. Parrett made a business trip to Gray Hawk yesterday.—J. F. Tischer is planning to go to Livingston on business.—H. J. Johnson made a business trip to G. A. Jones last week.—E. N. Hegley is going into the business soon.—Preaching will be held at the Judd school house at 11 a. m. on the second Sunday of each month.—Born to the wife of Mr. W. R. Helard a fine boy.

PARROT.

Parrot, June 13.—Farmers are behind with their work owing to so much wet weather.—There will be services at Shiloh next Saturday and Sunday.—Old Grandmama Price of Moores Creek who has been ill for the past two months is no better.—Cornelius and Summers plan to move their mill on Horse Lick.—Mr. Berry Little was in this part Sunday evening.—The Rev. A. B. Gabbard, and brother George attended church at Annville Saturday and Sunday.—Corn has advanced to \$1.20 per bushel, flour \$1.80.—Mr. Phoe Hellard with The Cox Hat Co., left Monday on a month's trip through the mountains.—The people were disappointed by the Rev. James Baker not filling his appointment at Letter Box Sunday.—Steve Gabbard, Phoe Hellard and Lizzie Nichols attended church at Flat Top last Sunday.—Mr. H. R. Dyche and family were visiting at the home of Henry Cornelius Saturday night and Sunday.

GREENHALL.

Greenhall, June 14.—When F. F. McCollum of Sturgeon returned from Louisville where he had been for several days buying goods he was surprised by a pair of fine twin boys who had made their arrival while he was away.—The Rev. Mr. Culton preached at Rock Springs Thursday.—W. N. Hughes made a business trip to McKee last Monday.—We are all pleased to have Clark Wilson with us again from Berea College.—J. D. Pierson representing the Fairmount Nursery Co., last Tuesday took orders to the amount of \$42.—Born to the wife of John Spurlock a fine girl.—Nate Smith bought a cow and calf from E. Strong for twenty-eight dollars.—Lucy Thomas was visiting W. B. Pierson's Friday.—Wet weather yet continues and farmers are awfully behind with their crops.—Crops are looking well and there is a larger acreage out than was ever known through this part.—Mrs. Fannie Pierson, Callie Morris, etc. were the guests of Mrs. Laura Pierson Thursday night.—Miss Lucy Pierson and Teddie are thinking of entering Berea College in September.—Mrs.

Phoebe Pierson was visiting at Maulden Friday.—Mrs. Lucy Pierson came home with her.—Stumpy Farmer was on Sturgeon the past week buying railroad ties for the Dean Tie Co.—Dee Smith is thinking of going to Hamilton, O., soon as he is done with his crop.—James Smith and Bud Thomas made a business trip to Heidelberg Friday.—Samuel Thomas has been sick for several days.—J. D. Pierson and family, Mrs. Lucy Pierson and Miss Lena Flanery went sarns hunting Saturday.—J. P. Wilson and little Bentrice went fishing but their catch was small on account of the heavy rain.—Arthur Wilson who had his collar bone broken several weeks ago by being thrown from a mule is able to go about.—Lee Pierson writes from Perkins, Okla., that farmers are laying by their corn crops. Wheat all cut and the oat crop being cut. He says there is a fine prospect there for good crops and that they have a fine crop of apples, pears, plums, apricots etc.—The singing school at Bethlehem was organized yesterday. Every body seemed to be much interested and the prospect is good for a large attendance.—John Mason who has been accused of stealing a horse at London several days ago, and has been in Booneville jail since charged with two cases of horse stealing, one house burning, one forgery and one for deserting the army committed suicide Saturday by drinking carbolic acid.—Tommy Wright stuck a nail in his foot Saturday and is suffering much pain.—William Evans and family were visiting his brother Job Sunday.

SAND GAP.

Sand Gap, June 7.—Crops in this vicinity are doing nicely, but owing to the recent rains farmers are very badly behind with their work.—The fruit crop is entirely a failure in this part.—But there are plenty of blackberries and we should be thankful for having them.—James Johnson who has been ill for so long, and who has been at Richmond undergoing an operation for appendicitis, has returned home, and seems to be but little improved in health.—Sherman and Matilda Durhan, are on the sick list.—Mrs. J. R. Kerby and children who have been visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Williams have returned to their home in Colorado.—John Hoskins accompanied Mrs. Kerby, and children home and is not expected to return until this fall.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Isaacs of Wind Cave recently visited their daughter Mrs. E. E. Durhan of this place.—Ben H. Gabbard has gone to Louisville to attend the Masonic Remunion.—Maggie Durhan and brother Jesse visited their sister, Mrs. L. N. McGuire and family Sunday.—Arthur McGuire who has been so low with pneumonia is slowly improving, and is visiting with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Durhan this week.—Several young folks of this place are planning to take the teachers examination to be held at McKee the third Friday and Saturday in this month.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROCKFORD.

Rockford, June 7.—The farmers are badly behind with their crops on account of wet weather.—Mr. John S. Gadd of Livingston, formerly of this place was buried in the Scaffold Cane cemetery Monday, June 7.—Miss Reecie R. Todd entertained quite a number of young folks at her home Sunday evening.—Several from Scaffold Cane attended Sunday school at Macedonin Sunday evening.—Miss Bertie Todd visited Miss Nora Liaville Sunday.—Mrs. Nora McGuire who has been sick so long is no better.—H. E. Bullen was in Berea Monday on business.

Rockford, June 14.—We are having very wet weather at present.—Mrs. Walk Croucher of Disputanta died last Wednesday of consumption and was buried in the Scaffold Cane cemetery Thursday. She leaves a husband and nine small children.—Mr. J. A. Guln lost a fine mare Saturday.—Several from this place attended the commencement at Berea.—Miss Mattie E. McGuire is visiting her cousin Miss Virginia Payne this week.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Viers visited Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dilton Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Ida Parker and little son, Johnnie left Friday for Hamilton, Ohio, where they will meet Mr. Parker.—Miss Bertie E. Todd who has been staying at Richmond is here now visiting relatives.

GAULEY.

Gauley, June 8.—Quite a crowd attended church at Redhill Sunday.—John Reece of McCracken was thru here Sunday shaking hands and bidding his many friends good bye before he left for St. Louis Monday to accept a railroad position.—Sy Howar and son Faris cut a fine bee tree Friday.

day.—The infant child of Wm. Pender, Jr., is among the sick at this writing.—The farmers are glad to see this fine weather to kill weeds and they are sure killing them.

Gauley, June 15.—Mr. May Brummett, of Corbin is visiting friends and relatives here.—Miss Mary A. Mullins, Dan, Ben, and W. H. Ponder attended the Berea commencement.—Born to the wife of L. B. Lewis a fine boy.—Several of this vicinity attended church at Piney Branch Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. James Bond visited latter's parents at Waver Saturday and Sunday.—W. M. Kincer of Pine, Colo., is again in our midst.—Thos. Faubush visited on Wildcat Mountain Sunday.—Farmers are badly behind on account of rainy weather.

ROBINET.

Robinet, June 15.—Bud Todd of Altamont was here Saturday looking for work.—Tonia Lake has gone to Hamilton, Ohio, where he expects to stay for a while.—J. W. Carpenter and Elias who have been logging on the Brudle Ridge so long brought their teams in last week.—Uncle Jas. Harlan has moved near Mr. W. M. Carpenter's in the St Howard property.—S. B. Martin, Thos. Boles, and Harrison were in London June 10.—Albert Allen has sold all his timber on a 1,500 acre boundary of land to the Lyons Lumber Co., of Junction City.—The marshals were in a few days ago and arrested two men for selling moonshine.—Mr. Willo Scott of Washington, D. C. is visiting his sister, Mrs. J. L. Allen of this place.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Drew of Goochland are visiting friends and relatives here.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

ISLAND CITY.

Island City, June 4.—People are far behind on account of the recent rain.—Jeff Hoskins of Jackson County was on Island Creek Wednesday on business.—W. J. G. Gentry left Tuesday for Manchester.—After the resignation of G. W. Garrett as County Superintendent, P. M. Frye was appointed. Frye left last week for Frankfort.—It is said that D. G. Wood will teach at Oak Grove this year.—James Neale and Harvey Rice and Albert Bowman left Thursday for the South Fork river expecting to fish.—Frank, the little son of James Campbell fell from a fence, seriously breaking his leg above the knee.—H. W. Briggs has recently moved to Heidelberg.—James Wyte a deserter of the U. S. army was captured one day last week by U. S. Marshal Mayes and was taken to Newport.—Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins returned after a week's visit at Blake.—G. W. Garrett received the appointment as postmaster at Booneville.

GABHARD.

Gabbard, June 10.—Tuesday was the hottest day of the season. The thermometer registered 92.—Farmers are being delayed by the continued rains.—Bill Wilson, of Booneville who has been attending a school of dentistry is here doing some work.—Mrs. Margaret Moore is still sick, but is some better.—Several from this place were on Cow Creek Sunday to attend meeting. They were disappointed as the Rev. Helton did not come.—C. B. Gabbard was at Booneville last Thursday on business.—J. L. Gabbard has been quite busy hiving bees of late. He has had seven swarms within the last few days.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reynolds spent last Sunday with J. L. Gabbard and family.—E. E. Gabbard who has been attending school at Richmond is expected home in a few days.—Letcher Gabbard spent last Saturday night with Jas. R. Gabbard. He left Tuesday for Richmond to attend school.—Andy Hicks has returned from Knox county where he had been working.—Ewell Wilder is getting ready to have some fox chases soon. He has some fine fox hounds.—Hereafter this correspondent will give the news from Gabbard and Rice town.

VINCENT.

Vincent, June 12.—The farmers took advantage of the past week and now all are boasting that they are well up with their work.—Mr. John C. Botner of this place was at Beattyville Monday on business.—J. B. Scott our team man was at Winchester and Richmond last week on business.—Mr. S. P. Caudell of Travelers Rest, who had the misfortune of getting his finger dislocated in a game of bill is doing well and will soon be ready for his place on the regular nine.—Dr. J. D. Herd of Travelers Rest has been at Idamay for the past week doing dental work.—Harvey Marcum, the hustling fruit agent who has been in Estill Co., for the past two weeks soliciting orders has returned home.—There are two organized baseball teams at Travelers Rest, the Grays and Blues. They are now ready for match games.—Teachers are hustling now working for schools. They say things are not what they used to be and that they can't tell where they will teach.

MADISON COUNTY.

HARTS.

Harts, June 14.—We were sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. James McQueen. She leaves a husband and three children, Martha, Leslie and

Tom to mourn her loss and a host of friends. She was forty-two years old and an earnest Christian.—Mr. Frederick leaves Berea College where he has been in school for three years. His home is in New York.—Misses Minnie and Kate Lake attended the Berea commencement.—Born to the wife of L. B. Lewis a fine boy.—Several of this vicinity attended church at Piney Branch Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. James Bond visited latter's parents at Waver Saturday and Sunday.—W. M. Kincer of Pine, Colo., is again in our midst.—Thos. Faubush visited on Wildcat Mountain Sunday.—Farmers are badly behind on account of rainy weather.

WALNUT MEADOW.

Walnut Meadow, June 14.—Mrs. Martha Franklin of Mt. Vernon and Miss Etta Moore of this place visited Mrs. Bettie Ogg Sunday.—Mrs. Nora McGuire is quite sick at her sister's.—Mrs. J. J. Martin and M. B. McGuire were visiting on Walnut Meadow yesterday.—I. L. Martin was in this neighborhood yesterday.—Farmers are badly behind with their work on account of so much rain.—Fruit is scarce in this part of the country.—Gardens look fine.

KINGSTON.

Kingston, June 7.—Miss Annie Powell of Berea spent Saturday night and Sunday with Martha Powell.—Mr. and Mrs. Curt Parks entertained a number of people at their home Friday night in honor of Miss Gracie Parks. Ice cream and cake was served and

all report a fine time.—Mrs. A. P. settle has returned from a visit to relatives at Lexington.—Mrs. John Powell and Miss Martha Powell were shopping in Richmond Tuesday.—Miss Janie George is the guest of Mrs. Stiners this week.—Misses Jessie and Lida Young made a business trip to Berea Wednesday.—Mr. Will Parks and Miss Eva Eugle of Berea spent Friday night with Mr. C. Parks.—Miss Nellie Lawson was the guest of Mrs. Will Cornelson Saturday.—The M. B. A. Lodge met at Masonic Hall Friday night.—The Rev. Mr. Wilhoit filled his appointment at the Baptist church Sunday morning. Sunday evening he drove Mr. Chas. Seper's horse down to see Mrs. Sam Lackey who is very sick. The horse got scared and tore the buggy up and bruising him considerably.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Parks of Cincinnati, O., are visiting relatives here this week.—The entertainment went off very nicely at the Hall Sunday night.—Messrs. Roy Hudson, Chester Parks, Tom Hallard and Misses Martha Powell, Dora Hudson and Gracie Parks spent Sunday with Nannie and Eva Johnson at Silver Creek.

BIG HILL.

Big Hill, June 14.—A large crowd attended the Home Coming yesterday at Pilot Knob church. Dinner was served on the ground. Sermon in the morning was delivered by the Rev. W. E. Honeycutt.—Prof. Ellis and the Rev. Mr. Hudson from Berea gave good addresses. Also O. P. Jackson, from Richmond made a good speech. There were several other good addresses made by our neighbors.—Mass meeting at Mallory Springs fourth Sunday in June. All Sunday schools invited, every one bring lunch and have a nice time.—Miss Ada Pettis from Missouri is visiting her uncle, Mr. Tom McKeehan of this place.—Misses Oma and Fless Harp from Lexington have been visiting Miss Lucy Hays for a few days. Miss Hays gave a social in honor of her

guests which all seemed to enjoy. Several being present.—Mr. Jimmie Lano of Big Hill got shot on returning from Commencement. His testimony was that he was trying to part some other fellows that were fussing and received a fatal wound himself. He was taken to Mr. G. W. Lucas' and physicians called in at once, but they could do him no good. He died Friday morning at 5 o'clock with his wife and children by him. He was liked by all who knew him.—Mrs. W. E. Honeycutt is visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Settle's.—Mr. George Hatcher lends the prayer meeting Thursday night. Subject: Prayer.—Mr. Hiram Pigg's baby is very sick.—Miss Myrtle Click and Miss Kerby are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sherid Baker.—Miss Myrtle Carpenter and Mr. Grover Williams were quietly married a few weeks ago. This community wishes them success and happiness.

CLAY COUNTY.

BRIGHTSHADE.

Brightshade, June 14.—Robert King is running the stove mill here for E. G. Saulsberry.—Crops are looking splendid but cultivation is much retarded on account of the excessive rainfall.—T. H. Webb and D. Y. Colson, both candidates for county attorney were here electioneering during the week.—Oliver Wagers made a business trip to Mauchester, Saturday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Frederick, on the 11th inst a fine boy.—Woodson Mills has purchased a fine black horse from E. G. Saulsberry. He will use this horse to ride electioneering for assessor.—Silas Wagers is helping T. B. King survey mineral lands.

ESTILL COUNTY.

WAGERSVILLE.

Wagersville, June 14.—Wet weather still continues and farmers are greatly behind with their work.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Wagers and family spent Sunday with the family of A. Q. Wilson.—Miss Alele Henderson is sick.

(Continued on fourth page.)

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Clay County—Mrs. Mary E. Murray, Burning Springs; Henry Reid, Sidel.
Estill County—Tallitha Logsdon, Happytop; James R. Lane, (Cedar Grove) Irvine; Sallie M. Kindred, Locust Branch; Mr. Jas. Lane, Rice Station.
Jackson County—A. H. Williams, Alcorn; Dr. A. T. Neal, Annville; J. M. Bailey, Bradshaw; Miss Anna Powell, Clover Bottom; J. W. Jones, Evergreen; Jackson County Bank, McKee; N. J. Coyle, Foxtown; J. F. Tinscher, Gray Hawk; Miss Maggie Benge, Hugh; J. S. Reynolds, McKee; Miss Florence Durham, Sand Gap; Miss Ida King, Olin.
Laurel County—O. P. Nelson, Temple.
Madison County—Mrs. Eva Jones, Dreyfus.
Owsley County—J. G. Howlett, Travelers Rest.
Rockcastle County—Ben Ponder, Gauley; B. F. Sutton, Level Green.

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